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ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEATH OF BONAPARTE; WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN IN GERMANY.

So many reports have been in circulation, and so many it is probable will be, of the death of BONAPARTE; that as an event not unlikely to happen—we think it worth while to consider, whether the government he has founded would perish with him; and what chance the Bourbons would then have of repossessing themselves of the Throne of their ancestors.

Much has been said and written, to convince the French Emigrants in England, that on the event of their master's restoration, if not again placed in actual possession of their paternal estates—they will be granted an equivalent of equal value. Also much has been promulgated to induce the present landed proprietors in France, to believe that all they now hold from the munificence of BONAPARTE, will be secured to their families—with rank, titles and honour, provided they assist the fugitive king in re-ascending the Gallic Throne. To acquire the services of the former on the terms proposed, is easy—they risk nothing, and may gain every thing. To move the latter is much more difficult. "Give me all you have got, and I will give it you back again," is a poor proposal to men who must be supposed to be a good deal actuated by views of self-interest. It is not likely that such men as the modern French noblesse, sprung as they in general are, from a low and base origin, will ever be animated by so enthusiastic a temper, as to sacrifice present wealth and distinction, at the shrine of future honour and visionary fame. They are well aware, that were they permitted under a Bourbon to retain their ill-gotten wealth, their titles would be worse than an empty name; for they would be the source of hatred and ridicule—all the power of a Louis could not procure for them distinction. The ancient nobility ever haughty, vain and proud; and now soured by exile and misfortune, would never be persuaded to amalgamate with men of mushroom titles; who like the glow-worm only glittered in the darkened hour, and faded at the approach of their more brilliant day. In them they could not fail to behold the murderers of their ancestors—the possessors of their hereditary estates—the scorpions, whose stings drove them from their native fields, to wander forth in helpless beggary through a scorning world. With such ideas, it is not probable the Bourbons will ever derive much benefit from any promises they may make to the Princes, Dukes or Counts of the BONAPARTEAN Dynasty. Besides, the period when a grand Monarque dared to make his strumpet Colonel of the Guards—to decorate her with the order of St. Louis; and almost compel the nation to fall down and worship her, is remembered by the French with shame and indignation. The latter kings of the Capetian race, rendered themselves contemptible by their wickedness in the eyes of all. That contempt is yet firmly rooted in the bosom of every Frenchman; and should a Bourbon ever again hold in his feeble grasp, the sceptre his forefathers had neither the courage or the abilities to maintain, "Le Peuple Souverain" would leave him as little power to enforce his mandates, as the Stadholder of the Dutch, or the Doge of the Venetians formerly possessed. Whatever, therefore, may be the ideas entertained in England, of the popularity of the Bourbons in France—it is certain, that our bigotted JAMES, when counting his heads in sackcloth and ashes at St. Germain, was not more forgotten, or remembered to be more despised by our ancestors, than the fugitive Louis the XVIII. is now by the French people. For these reasons, in the event of the death of BONAPARTE, we neither expect any essential alteration in the existing constitution of France; or the restoration of the Bourbons to their ancient Throne. The French would soon find amongst the Generals of NAPOLEON, a man able and willing to take his place; who, with equal talents, but less ambition, might render his people happy, and give repose to suffering Europe.

The death of the French Emperor, however, although it would, in our opinion, effect no radical

change in the French Government, might nevertheless by causing his armies to retire within their own frontier, bring round a negotiation for peace on reasonable terms; but of peace is not to be made (as our Ministerial Papers insinuate) but on condition of the Bourbons being restored—France, we are persuaded, will war with us eternally. Here we are glad to observe, that our gallant Allies do not seem inclined to take a lesson from our intemperance. Freedom to Germany is at present their watchword—and we trust the recollection of the consequences attendant on the late Duke of Brunswick's conduct in the year 1793, will prevent them from extending their views so far as to interfere with the internal Government of an independent State.

With respect to the issue of the present campaign, it must be obvious that any opinion must be subject to circumstances, liable every hour to the most serious change. It is, however, best not to be too sanguine. Whether the Russians are equal to contend with the French, unaided by the powerful assistance of a rigorous climate, is still to be seen. We admit they possess many advantages over their opponents. They are now veterans—soldiers of experience, and the tide of victory swells every sinew, when it reaches to the heart in a continued stream of success. Still they have an active, formidable enemy to encounter, and should he succeed in forcing them to a battle—in hearing down a mighty overwhelming force on one particular point, as in all his great victories he ever has done, the consequences, we fear, would be fatal. In his situation, even a doubtful battle would be to him a victory—as to gain time is his grand object.—It should be always borne in mind, that the vigilance of this extraordinary man, who has foolishly been termed "a coward"—"a deserter"—and "a runaway," neither slumbers or sleeps—but that he is ever ready to seize those favourable moments of occasion, which are rapid in their progress, and which never return.—It should also be recollected, that it is not the renown or the infamy of BONAPARTE that is now at issue on the plains of Germany, but his life,—his empire.—Great indeed are the advantages our Allies have gained and favourable are their prospects—but neither so great, or so favourable as to justify us in anticipating a speedy or easy victory over such a man as BONAPARTE.

Amongst the most striking deficiencies in the character of the French Emperor, is that of suffering his hasty temper to threaten and punish, where prudence dictates he should rather pardon and conciliate.—Independent of the infamous cruelty attending his barbarities towards the Germans—they betray a want of policy, which must ultimately redound to his own injury. In shooting these unfortunates, he is advancing the cause of his enemies, and giving them zealous and faithful Allies. The Germans, from his present conduct, are aware that if ever the Tyrant returns it will be with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other. Were our abilities equal to our zeal, we would warn them with a patriot's voice, of all the miseries his unrelenting soul would inflict upon a conquered people. We, however, trust no voice is necessary. The spirit of the Germans unbroken—and exasperated by tyranny, is roused by the whole force of nature and reason. The thunder of the popular arm, directed by vigour and prudence, may yet overwhelm the Despot and all his schemes of ambitious villainy—may again reduce France to its ancient limits, and restore to Europe that balance of power which forms a secure bulwark to guard the integrity of kingdoms—extend the happiness of the human race, and shed the blessings of peace over a long-suffering and distracted world.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

AMSTERDAM, April 24—Extract of a letter from his Majesty, dated Mayence, April 21:—

"The corps of the Prince of Moskwa is in advance of Erfurth. Its advanced guard, commanded by General Souham, is at Weimar. The enemy has no infantry upon the left bank of the Elbe.

"The Duke of Ragusa is at Gotha, with the 6th corps.

"The Duke of Istria is with the Imperial Guard at Eisenach.

"General Bertrand, with the 4th corps, is at Colbourg.

"The Vice-Roy is in the same position—his left supported by the Elbe at the mouth of the Saale, his centre at Bernburg, his right to the Hartz. Forces arrive from all sides; and the enemy will be forced to a speedy retreat."

"The Prince Arch-Treasurer of the Empire, the Duke of Plaisance."

FRANKFORT, APRIL 25.—The Emperor set out yesterday, at eight o'clock in the evening, from Mayence, and arrived here a little before eleven o'clock.—His Majesty only stopped the time necessary to change horses. He took the road to Hanau. The immediate suite of the Emperor only consisted of five carriages. His Serene Highness the Prince of Neuchâtel, the Duke of Vicenza, and the Duke de Friuli, accompanied his Majesty.

FROM THE GERMAN PAPERS.

HAMBURG, APRIL 30.—Affairs begin to look more gloomily here. The French, who took possession of Lüneburg a few days since, marched into Harburg yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. The Russian light corps and the detachments of the Hanseatic Legion had previously withdrawn to this side of the Elbe. Nothing is yet known of the French force, more than that it was decidedly superior to any that we could bring into the field in this quarter. Davoust is said to be at its head; he left Magdeburgh lately; the successes of the Russian partisans made it necessary for him to be active. His whole strength is probably about 10,000. The detachment which entered Harburg is varied by rumour from 500 to 3,500 men, under the command of General Sebastiani. You see all the minutiae depend on rumour, for the enemy have not being long enough in our neighbourhood to allow of any more accurate estimate. The French in Hanover cannot be less than 20,000, and they have complete possession of the country. The peasants are well affected, but they have neither arms nor leaders. Since the seizure of Count Bentinck no man of any distinction has come forward, and it would be the extreme of cruelty and folly to urge them to insurrection without some assurance of support. Yesterday was, as it might be conjectured, a day of considerable anxiety in Harburg. As soon as it was known that the French had entered Harburg, General Tettenborn went to inspect the works at a little island which defends the passage of the river, with a detachment of the Hanseatic Legion, and some artillery, for its garrison. In the evening all the troops were on the alert, and a large division remained on their arms during the night. A fire was commenced early in the evening from the island on the French, and probably with some effect, for a small vessel which they had seized was observed to be destroyed. It is honourable to the people of Harburg, that with all the painful consequences that must offer themselves, there has been no symptom of faint-heartedness among them. The passing of cavalry, and the posting of the troops, produced an unusual bustle of course during the night, but the people were tranquil and orderly. Harburg is scarcely to be taken by a coup de main from the present position of the enemy. Their nearest post is Harburg, which, though in sight of the ramparts, is on the other side of the river, where it is a German mile wide, with an intricate navigation through lowlands, and the additional defence of Wilhelmsberg. But it could not be expected to hold out for any length of time, against a force equal to undertake a regular siege. By the largest calculation the strength which it furnishes at present, is about 10,000, of whom 7000 are of the Bürger guard, scarcely disciplined, irregularly armed, and of all ages.

The Hanseatic Legion forms a corps, that for appearance would do honour to any city: but a few weeks' training—utter ignorance of real service—and volunteer officers, can render them only equal to the service of Volunteers, and it would be the extreme of rashness to expose them in the field; but if the people abandoning the country, and even the ramparts, which from their want of artillery they must find it impossible to defend, were to resolve on defending the city within itself, there is, perhaps, no spot in Europe where the resistance might be so formidable. The streets are close, narrow, and winding; the houses lofty, and built with the solidity of Dutch workmanship; canals run through every quarter; there are more bridges than streets; the communication might be cut off at every hundred yards, and every hundred yards might cost a battle. The population is reckoned at 100,000: the lower orders are an uncommonly robust and firmly formed race, active, and hating the French. If among the people of the north we could look for the stirring up of one of those characters of romantic valour, that some times give a new life to nations, we might hope for this city a fame not inferior to that of the noblest examples of national devotedness and deliverance.

General Thielman, with 10,000 Saxons, has, at Tor-

gau, joined the Russians. The King of Saxony is expected at Dresden.

Spandau had capitulated.

The French are at Harburg. General Sebastiani is at Lüneburg. The Russians and Prussians are on this side the Elbe.

The fall of Dantzic has not yet been confirmed.

HAMBURG, MAY 2.—General Thielman has, with 10,000 Saxons, left Torgau, and joined the Russians, to support the cause of his country; his example will, no doubt, be followed by all the Germans. The Weimar and the Gotha troops have already done the same. Bavaria wishes to remain neutral; but it is not supposed she will be allowed to do so by Russia.

A Saxon prince was expected to meet Frederic William and Alexander at Dresden.

Davoust, with 9000 men, Sebastiani, with 7000, and Vandamme, with 5000, advanced towards the Elbe, and obliged the Russians and Hanseatic legion to cross the river. They all got safe off: 50 Cossacks, which were cut off, succeeded in getting to Cuxhaven, and were there embarked through the assistance of Major Kenzinger. At Hamburg, every preparation has been made to give a warm reception, should the French attempt to cross. They are at Harburg, opposite Hamburg. They succeeded in capturing a cutter belonging to Hamburg; but in attempting to get her off, she was sunk by the batteries of Willensburg, belonging to the Hamburg territory.

The Danes have sent gun-boats up the Elbe as far as Zolinspecker, and have voluntarily offered food, and their troops, to assist Hamburg.

SAXONY.—On the 24th of April the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, with the Russian army, entered Dresden. Count Stadion, according to appearances, will remain at the head-quarters of the allied Monarchs on the part of the Austrian Court.

BRESLAU, APRIL 24.—We are assured, that a courier, who on the 6th of this month arrived at Vienna from Paris, brought the positive rejection, by Napoleon, of the proposals for a peace made by Austria; since which the Austrian Government has resolved to set on foot an army of 130,000 men in Germany, and another of 50,000 in Upper Italy.

It is said that Bavaria positively insists on preserving her neutrality.

FROM THE PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, APRIL 22.—On the 18th of April General Sonham suddenly advanced from Erfurt to Weimar, probably with the intention of reconnoitring our advanced posts: he was at the head of 8000 men, among which was the principal part of the enemy's cavalry, namely, a regiment of Badeners and a regiment of French, making together 1600 men.

Behind Weimar we had a post of hussars, consisting of 80 men, under Major Von Blucher. The enemy's cavalry were to take this detachment; but the attack did not succeed. Major Von Blucher marched against the enemy's superior force, just at the moment as they were passing the defile of the town. He threw himself on them with his 80 hussars, and a smart engagement took place in the streets. The enemy were twice driven out of the town; and Major Von Blucher, having called in his side detachments, retired without being pursued, with the loss of five killed, and six prisoners, who fell in the streets. The enemy had 16 killed, and about 20 wounded in this skirmish.

SCHWEDT, APRIL 21.—Great sickness prevails among the French in Stettin. Yesterday that fortress was briskly cannonaded, as we could plainly hear. Twelve waggon loads of provisions, also a quantity of brandy and tobacco, have been collected here, and sent to Gen. Tauenzien to be distributed among the brave besiegers. This present will be the more welcome, as the neighbouring country has been severely treated by the French, and is quite exhausted.

DESSAU, APRIL 21.—On the 17th and 18th Wittenberg was attacked and briskly cannonaded on the town side by the Prussian, and on the bridge side by the Russian corps. On the 19th and 20th, after an outwork had been taken, and a suburb destroyed, Lieutenant-General Von Kleist, by order of Count Wittgenstein, withdrew himself with a part of his corps along the right bank of the Elbe, through Nossau towards Dessau, where his head-quarters are at present, leaving the blockade of Wittenberg to another advancing corps. The attack is now to be directed against the bridge. The garrison may, in the mean while, as Count Wittgenstein has expressed himself, go to study in the town. Count Wittgenstein has removed his head-quarters to Leipsick. Bernburg is divided into two parts by the Saale. The part on this side (on the right bank) is occupied by the Russians—the other part (which is the town itself), by the French, though not strong in force. The enemy have entrenched themselves, and keep quiet. They extend from Bernburg to Neuburg. Our Duke still continues at Wörlitz, and lives very retired. The widowed Princess of Zerbst, an aunt to the Russian Emperor, is at Cassow. Count Wittgenstein, Gen. Von Yorck, &c. dined with her on the 8th instant.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MARCH 27.—Two hundred and fifty-three thousand dead bodies of the enemy have already been burnt in the Governments in the governments of Moscow, Witpeck, and Mohilow, and 53,000 in the town of Wilna, and the territory adjoining.—The bodies of the Russian soldiers, which were known by the crosses hanging at their necks, according to the custom of the Greek Church, have all been buried.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, APRIL 27.—We are still without farther intelligence from Dantzic, and are beginning to suppose the account of its capture was premature. Thorn, however, always considered as its key, surrendered to Count Langeron, on the 16th of this month, with a garrison of between 4 and 5000 men, chiefly Bavarians, who are to be sent home, on condition of not serving against the Russians or their allies

during the war. Langeron's corps of 15,000 men has been thus set at liberty to co-operate with the force engaged before Dantzic. This fortress is already suffering the miseries of a protracted siege. Fresh beef, medicines, and water, are among their most pressing wants. The mortality has been excessive. The ditches round the town are rendered pestilential by the multitude of dead bodies thrown into them. Famine is making its appearance among the unfortunate inhabitants; and the *Bouveau*, whose office it is to remove impurities from the city, has been severely punished for allowing himself to be bribed into selling the flesh for horses, that died accidentally, to the people.

WITTENBERG, once an University, and now a fortress, is paying the price of French possession. The garrison, of about four thousand French and Italians, hold out stubbornly; but the bombardment has commenced, and probably our next intelligence will be of its surrender. These operations have their importance, but all their interest is absorbed in the prospect of a battle between the Grand Armies. The French persist so systematically in their habit of obstructing all intelligence with hostile countries, that since they left Hamburg no French news of any value has been suffered to reach us. It is not even ascertained whether Buonaparte has yet left Paris; but his army are in movement by Erfurt and Weimar. Soham, with his division, is at Coburg. On the other hand, Wittgenstein's head-quarters have been for some time at Dessau; Yorck, with the Prussians, is at Kother; and Blucher at Altenburg. Buonaparte's predilection for omens will probably make him fix on Jena for the field of a second battle, the loss of which may leave him without a crown.

CHARLOTTENBURG, APRIL 21.—The following are the latest accounts respecting the progress of the siege of Spandau:—

The armistice concluded on the 19th for six hours, having expired at six in the evening, the Commandant of the fortress prevented the intended assault, by a proposition that he would, by six o'clock on the following morning, declare his intentions with regard to a capitulation, without requiring any prolongation of the armistice.

The besiegers had consequently reason to apprehend that a sally would be made in the course of the night of the 19th, and accordingly prepared to give the enemy a suitable reception. The night, however, passed over, without any other occurrence than the usual cannonade on both sides.

At six in the morning the Commandant sent out an offer of capitulation, proposing nothing less than that the garrison should be suffered to evacuate the place with their arms and two pieces of cannon, and march off without any escort. This offer, as may naturally be supposed in the present state of things, was rejected.

The besiegers therefore prepared to storm the place the night following. Preparatory to this measure, they commenced a brisk bombardment upon the town and fortress, in consequence of which, the part next the fortress was, at eight o'clock in the evening, set on fire. There being a high wind, the fire made such rapid progress, the whole of that quarter of the town was speedily involved in flames, which illuminated the environs to such an extent, that the besiegers thought proper to put off the intended assault, and satisfied themselves with merely alarming the garrison on all sides. The loss on our side consisted of a few wounded; some severely, and others slightly. That of the enemy cannot be accurately stated. The Captain of Artillery, Ludwig, owed the preservation of his life to his gold snuff-box, which was completely bent by a musket-ball. The French have, probably, had the greater part of their magazines of provisions destroyed by the fire, as, their attention being occupied at all points of the fortifications, they could make no exertion to quench the flames. We may therefore expect the speedy surrender of the place.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE VICINITY OF DANTZIC, APRIL 13.

"The Governor of Dantzic, General Rapp, upon hearing of the commencement of hostilities between Prussia and France, arrested the Prussian Postmaster and his Clerk. The army before the place limit their operations to a strict blockade, being fully convinced that it must speedily surrender; as, on the one hand, the diseases that have broken out there rage with such violence, that those who are compelled to leave it have in their mouths a piece of sponge, or carry before them a cloth, dipped in vinegar; and, on the other hand, there is a total want of medicines and fresh provisions, which are indispensable to the re-establishment of health."

BERLIN, APRIL 25.—Spandau has capitulated, and the garrison engages not to bear arms against Prussia, or her allies, for a certain time. All property belonging to the French Government must be left, and the garrison is only permitted to carry away their private property. The baggage in consequence is strictly searched. The articles of capitulation will hereafter be communicated to the public by the Commander-in-Chief.

BERLIN, APRIL 27.—The following letter from the head-quarters of his Excellency the Imperial Russian General to Count Von Wittgenstein, has just been communicated to us:—

"I have the honour of informing your Excellency, that the garrison of Thorn has made a capitulation with the Russian troops, according to which, the place is to be surrendered on the 6th (8th) of April; the garrison to lay

down their arms, and oblige themselves not to bear arms against Russia and her allies, within the space of a year. And in giving your Excellency this agreeable information, I have to request that you will give orders to give public thanks to God for this happy event, by celebrating a Te Deum.

(Signed)

Prince WOLCHONSKI.

"Lieutenant-Gen. and Adj.-Gen. to his Imperial Majesty. Head-quarters at Bunzlau, April 8 (20), 1813."

ALTENBURG, APRIL 20.—The battalion, consisting of the combined troops of Saxe-Weimar, Gotha, and Halburghausen, which surrendered by capitulation to his Prussian Majesty's hussars, in the vicinity of Eisenach, is this day arrived at head-quarters. They have entered into his Prussian Majesty's service, and will fight with us in the general cause of Germany, and for the liberation of their native country from a shameful foreign yoke. The battalion will this day have their arms and field-pieces restored to them: they are to remain united, and under the command of their Major, Baron Von Lincker, in the Duke of Weimar's service, will, from this time forward, form a part of our army.

BERLIN, APRIL 27.—The English Envoy General Stewart, the English Secretary of Legation Jackson, and the English courier Rief, have arrived here.

According to several accounts, the Polish troops stationed near Cracow did not wait the attack of Gen. Von Sacken, but concluded a convention with the Austrian General, in consequence of which they are to be disarmed and conveyed thither, to wait the decision of their fate by the general negotiation.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

LISBON, APRIL 20.—According to the estimate of an intelligent observer, who is well acquainted with what passes in the itinerant Court of Joseph, there have marched out of Spain for France, between the 16th of February and the 23rd of March, 1211 officers of different ranks, 6000 corporals and sergeants, and 16,000 soldiers, including 1890 cavalry. Some conscripts have come in their place, but such a reinforcement is unfit to supply the place of the troops withdrawn, as these conscripts are not only boys but without military discipline.

The French evacuated Talavera de la Reina on the 3d April. On the 11th, the garrison of Toledo, which consists of 1300 French, evacuated that city. It is hoped, that by the end of April they will do the same at Madrid.

At Salamanca 5000 French have lately entered; 1000 horse have marched for Lechesma, and the remainder are occupied in reconnoitring.

APRIL 24.—Our army is expected to advance before the 12th May; all the divisions are closing up; the last of the artillery horses left this day for head-quarters, which are at Freynada.

Extract of an Official Dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington, to his Excellency Don Miguel Forjaz, dated Head-quarters, April 21, 1813.

"The enemy have continued to move troops from the Tejo, in the direction of the Douro; and a division of the Army of the South relieved in Salamanca a division of the Army of Portugal, which has been there for some time, and which now has marched in the direction of the Douro; another division of the South is in Avila.

"According to the last accounts, King Joseph's head-quarters remained in Valladolid; those of the Army of Portugal in Patencka; and those of the Army of the Centre in Cuellar; and those of the South in Madrid."

ALICANT, APRIL 6.—It appears that the allied army is going to act upon the offensive, for which reason all communication with Valencia has been prohibited.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

A number of petitions were presented in favour of the promulgation of Christianity in India.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

The Irish Distillation Bill, some Local and Private Bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

On the motion of the Earl of Harrowby, the further consideration of the Curate's Stipend Bill was fixed for Tuesday next.

Some private business was disposed of, after which their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

The Irish Officers' Widows' Pension Bill, the Covent Garden Market Bill, some local and private Bills, were brought up from the Commons by Sir James Graham, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Burrell, and other Members, and read a first time.

The Cork Butter Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Several petitions were presented in favour of the Propagation of Christianity in India.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution was passed to raise 300,000*l.* by way of debenture.

An evening paper of last night says:—"There is a confident report received this morning from the opposite coast, of a great disturbance having taken place at Amsterdam. Some troops in the vicinity were called in to quell it, which they succeeded in doing, but with difficulty."

Private accounts, we learn are in town, which state the French to have quitted Harburg, in the neighbourhood of Hamburg.

Advices of the 27th ult. from *Alicant* state, that great uneasiness has been felt there, in consequence of intelligence received from Sicily, which it was apprehended would require the return of the troops to that quarter. Suchet's forces were encamped along the line from Fuente Deliguera to St. Felipe, and the British were stationed from Castella to Alcoy. The news by the *Malta* mail, which brought letters from thence to the 18th ultimo, relieves us in a great measure from these apprehensions. The Queen of Sicily had instigated her husband to issue a Proclamation, abrogating the powers, which, with the concurrence of the English Commander, had been conferred on the Prince Royal. This step was intended, by some of the French agents about the Queen, to lead to a revolution. It was, therefore, met by a prompt degree of energy on the part of Lord W. Bentinck. The disturbers of the public peace being compelled to leave the island, the King replaced his son in all the power which he enjoyed under the New Constitution, and general tranquillity was at once restored.

We are told, that in consequence of the approaching Inquiry in the House of Lords, respecting the Naval Administration of the Country, an examination has been made more minutely into the number of American Captures, in the form of a Monthly Report, from the 1st of October, 1812, to the 1st of May, 1813.—The result is, 382 ships captured by the Americans, of which 66 were re-taken, and 20 restored, forming a total of captured British ships 296.

Mr. Brougham on Friday moved the Court of King's Bench for a new trial in the case of Mr. Creevey, but the four Judges were unanimous in opinion that although a Member of Parliament has an undoubted right to say what he pleases in the House to which he belongs, yet he has no right to publish his Speech in the public prints if it reflects on the character of any individual. They therefore refused the motion.

On Thursday a Court of Common Council was held, for the purpose of receiving the Princess of Wales's Answer to the City Address. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Walthman, after alluding to the refusal of Lord Sidmouth to insert the Address in the *Gazette*, moved that the Court should address the Prince Regent with Congratulations on the establishment of his Royal Consort's innocence. This produced a debate, in the course of which Mr. Alden, on the ground that it was irregular to move such an Address without longer notice, moved an adjournment. The Court divided—50 for the adjournment, 50 against it; when the Lord Mayor, who gave his casting vote for the adjournment, said, he should allow an early day for re-considering the question.

The formal interview which his Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick had with her Majesty, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, on Tuesday, was for the purpose of taking leave, and his Royal Highness took his farewell of the Prince Regent after dinner, at Carlton-house. His Royal Highness did not stay to supper. On Wednesday, about twelve o'clock, he had an interview with the Earl of Liverpool, and some of the other Ministers. Soon after his Royal Highness left London to proceed to the Continent.

The greatest exertions are now making at Woolwich, to send off an immense battering train to the North of Germany, and Colonel Congreve has received orders to complete a rocket equipment, on a large scale, for the same service.

New-York papers have reached town to the 20th of March. It appears by all the accounts, that the Americans dread an attack by our blockading squadron on the coast of Norfolk, and that every means is resorted to for defence. The British squadron was preparing for a vigorous attack, but at what point the Americans were unable to guess.

On Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, a young man of genteel appearance, and address, entered the coffee room of Mr. Harris, of the Garrick's Head, Bow-street, and called for some refreshment. When the waiter waited on him with it, he observed, "that, having accompanied a party of friends from the Theatre to the west-end of the town, and residing in the City himself, he declined going any farther, if he could be accommodated with a bed." With this Mr. Harris very readily complied; about half past twelve he retired to bed, desiring that he might be called about eight o'clock the next morning. In the morning the waiter, according to order, went to call his guest, when he discovered that the supposed gentleman had made his escape; and, on farther examination, found that he had taken with him a silver spoon (which he had with his liquor), a pair of sheets off the bed, with other articles of linen, and with which he made clear off.

George Harris, a poor man, who resides in the neighbourhood of Chacewater, Devonshire, has an infant son, now about eight months old, that weighs upwards of 60 lbs. The infant has got all his teeth, and his limbs are well proportioned and muscular; he has all the marks of health, and his strength is equal to his size. Numbers have already seen this infant giant, whose good humour is very remarkable.

In the interesting piece of *Love's Perils*, now performing with such applause at the Little Drury-Lane Theatre; the fine acting of Miss Sydney, from the Brighton Theatre, is nightly honoured with the loudest plaudits.

It is again reported that Lord Wellington is about to resign his command in the Peninsula. It is positively asserted that his Lordship has relinquished his *baton* as Generalissimo of the Spanish armies.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—Thursday night, during the dreadful thunder storm, part of the steeple of Greenwich Church was precipitated with a tremendous velocity into the Church-yard. A public-house (the *Mitre*) was much injured. The weather-cock, with a large stone attached to it, perforated the earth several feet. The awful tempest was felt in London in a peculiar manner. At eleven o'clock the vivid flashes of lightning produced considerable alarm; and in various parts the roaring of thunder was heard not unlike the explosion of a mine. The reports were followed by a deluge of rain, which in a short time inundated the kitchens and cellars; the Strand and many streets in the neighbourhood were impassable until the rain had subsided. We are sorry to hear of considerable damage having been experienced in various parts of the country. Stepney Church has experienced some injury, and some of the trees in Vauxhall Gardens were struck.

On Thursday night, the temporary bridge, usually thrown across the river Wear from Durham race-ground, to the opposite side during the races, was taken away by the violence of the wind and rising of the water. The principal part of it was stopped at Elvet bridge, and most of the materials saved.

We are glad to learn that Doctor Buchan, the son of the celebrated author of "Domestic Medicine," was last week elected Physician to the Westminster Hospital. Any enlargement of the sphere of usefulness of such a man, is a benefit to society in general.

A person lately carrying, from the East coast of Fife, a hundred rabbits, to occupy a warren in the Western Islands, hired a room for them, for the night, at an Inn, at Cupar, and putting them all into it, and giving them greens and food he shut the door, and, having refreshed himself, went to bed. A Gentleman arrived just afterwards, who had supper, and went to bed, which happened to be in the room contiguous to the rabbits, but he knew nothing of their being there.—About the middle of the night, and in the midst of his sleep, the door between his room and the rabbits not being locked, a gale of wind arising, the door suddenly opened, and the whole of the rabbits rushing from their own room, ran into the Gentleman's, some running over his face, hands, and other parts of his body, both above and below the bed, and many of them seeking for shelter under the blankets. The Gentleman, awaking suddenly, was much alarmed, and roared for help, but none appeared. Their keeper was asleep, as well as every one else in the house.—Thinking himself surrounded by a thousand devils, which he found before, behind, and round him, he at length found the door, and ran down stairs naked in the dark. The rabbits, as much afraid as the Gentleman, following him, were down stairs before him, and it was not many minutes till the whole house was in an uproar. When the candle was lighted nothing appeared. The rabbits had dispersed, and hid themselves in different parts of the house. Hungary waters, spirits, &c. were brought to recover the Gentleman, and it was not till the rabbit-man appeared, and found his rabbits gone, that he could comprehend what had happened to him.

A few days since some revenue officers pursued a man in the vicinity of St. Margaret's at Cliffe, who was conveying two tubs of Hollands from the shore: in order that they should not fall into the hands of the officers, the man staved the heads of the tubs, from which a quantity of the spirits settled in the cavities of the rocks; this attracted the notice of a number of the country people, when, shocking to relate, one William Kimber took such profuse libations of the ardent liquid, that he expired in a few hours.

We have authority to state, that it was the late Mr. Pitt who obtained of his Majesty himself the Haymarket Theatre for the present Mr. Colman, at the instance of his friend the Earl of Colgrave; and the sum of 7000*l.* was paid for one moiety of that Theatre, at the banking-house of Messrs. Ransom, Morland, and Co. Pall-mall, on the 4th of June, 1805: Mr. Colman having, by a Memorial to the King, through the late Lord Chamberlain, obtained permission to sell such a portion of it, in order to liquidate the mortgages and debts which then encumbered the concern.—Mr. Colman still retains one moiety: the other half (except an 1-8th) is in the hands of Mr. Morris, his brother-in-law.

A man in the employ of the East India Company, who resides at Bethnal-green, has undertaken, for a wager of one guinea, to eat twelve pounds of rich plum-pudding, for seven successive days—making in the whole eighty-four pounds.—When we hear of these gormandizing monsters, we cannot be surprised at the price of provisions.

An athletic young farmer of the name of Leith, started at Durnford, Herts, on Monday last, for a wager of 100 guineas, to perform a hundred miles in 20 hours, on a five-mile piece of ground. He started at the rate of five miles an hour, and performed that distance regularly for eight hours without halting. After resting a quarter of an hour, he resumed his journey, and kept steadily at his pace other five hours. Having done sixty-five miles he appeared fatigued, and made a halt of half an hour. He got on to ninety miles in eighteen hours and a half, but he was unable to proceed further, and the match was lost.

That old favourite of the public, Bannister, takes his benefit to-morrow week. His budget, on a variety of entertainments, will form the evening's entertainment.

A pike was caught last week by a French Gentleman, in the Kirk-loch, Lochmaben, with the line, that weighed thirty-two and a half pounds.

ANN MOORE, THE FASTING IMPOSTOR.

The pretensions of *Ann Moore*, of Tuthury, to live without bodily sustenance, have at length been set at rest. We mentioned last week, that several respectable Gentlemen in that neighbourhood, had, with her own consent, agreed to watch her, to prevent the secret conveyance of food to her, and to ascertain whether her powers corresponded to her pretensions. We are now authorised to state that she gave in on Friday morning the 20th ult. the ninth day of the watch, by which time she was reduced to a state of extreme debility and emaciation.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman near Derby, May 3, 1813.—"The Tuthury Humbug is over. The watch on Mrs. Moore began on Wednesday the 21st April, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until the morning of Friday last, the 30th, when it was broken up at her own request. A machine had been provided for weighing her, and her average loss of weight was 16 ounces every twelve hours. Mr. Wright, a Surgeon of Derby, sat with her for eight hours preceding the time when the business was closed; and she must have sunk from inanition, had he not supplied her with vinegar and water to the extent of six or eight ounces, which she sucked from a moistened handkerchief. Such was her state when the watch left her, that the pulse was entirely gone at one wrist; and at the other was like a fine thread, intermittent, and 160 in a minute. It was thought she could not survive; but in the course of Friday and Saturday, she took some tea and a considerable quantity of milk, and she is now fast recovering. The state of her bed and clothes at the end of the watch, I hear, was quite shocking."

A letter from one of the physicians engaged in the watch, confirms the above account, and further states, that "the daughter has confessed, that Ann Moore has always been in the habit of taking tea, and that other things, as apples, &c. have been left upon the bed, which have disappeared."

The Committee who have conducted the investigation of the case of Ann Moore, after an unremitting and assiduous course of examination, have discovered the imposture which she has so long practised on the public, and think it their duty to publish this her own declaration and confession thereof:—

"I, *Ann Moore*, of Tuthury, humbly asking pardon of all persons whom I have attempted to deceive and impose upon, and above all, with the most unfeigned sorrow and contrition, imploring the divine mercy and forgiveness of that God whom I have so greatly offended, do most solemnly declare, that I have occasionally taken sustenance for the last six years."

Witness my hand, this fourth day of May, 1813,

ANN MOORE, her mark.

The above declaration of Ann Moore was made before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Stafford,

THOMAS LISTER.

At Cornwall quarter sessions holden at Truro, on Tuesday se'nnight before John Gould, Esq. and a respectable bench of justices, *Joseph Little* was put to the bar, charged with having violently assaulted his wife. When Mrs. Little appeared to give evidence against her turbulent mate, he addressed her in a plaintive tone, when the following dialogue took place:—"My dear, I am sorry to see you here." "So am I." "I hope you will forgive me this once, and I will never lift my hand to you again." "You have broke your promise so often that I cannot trust you." "My dear life, don't send me back to prison again; you have always been a good, honest, sober, and virtuous wife to me." "It is for the good of your soul, that I wish you to be punished." "You need not fear me, I will give you all my property and part from you if you wish it." "I know it is necessary for my safety and your salvation that you should be confined a little longer." The bench finding the prosecutrix was not to be moved by the entreaties of the prisoner, proceeded to examine her. She said that she had been married to the prisoner fourteen years; that they had lived very unhappily together; in consequence of his habitual intoxication, during which he used her very cruelly; though he always professed to be sorry for his conduct when he became sober. But this sorrow was very transient, for the next time he got in liquor, he used her as badly as ever. On Saturday, the 15th ult. the witness and the prisoner went to Bodmin market, and came home together;—she prepared his supper, when without any provocation on her part, he overturned the table, broke the plates, knocked her down, and, on her getting up, struck her a violent blow on the eye. She exhibited the bruises she had received on her arm, and a tremendous black eye, to the Court. Conceiving her life to be in danger, she applied to a Justice of the Peace, by whom her husband was committed. The prisoner, finding that his angry help-mate was not to be moved by intreaty, now proceeded to charge her in turn. He said, she had been always cross and deceitful to him; that before they had been a fortnight married, she swore the peace against him, and then slyly came home, passed the night with him, and next morning told him she was sorry for what she had done. Witness, "yes, I wanted to go to justice, but you followed me and drove me back with a stick."—The Court ordered the prisoner to be detained until he could procure sufficient bail for his good behaviour.—*West Briton.*

The following curious piece of writing, which served as an envelope to a shilling, was taken out of the Poor-box, after collection on Easter Sunday last, at St. Nicholas' Church, in Newcastle:—

"Abgie this shullan te the par folk I as am thenkful to the Maistrie for letten a great pees O'cowte fa down on mi heed, but it didnt kil mi. JONATHAN POW."

Addressed—to 1 per fault.

LAW.

Wednesday, being the first day of Easter Term, the Judges waited upon the Lord Chancellor, in the morning, as usual, and then proceeded in state to their respective Courts.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MAY 5.

This being the first day of Term, the Vice-Chancellor made his first formal public appearance in the Court, accompanied by the Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls. The novelty had attracted a great crowd, and the pressure in the Court was excessive; but the Vice-Chancellor did not remain long to gratify their curiosity. He merely took his seat for a few minutes on the right hand of the Chancellor, on the side of Court next the Bench door; the Master of the Rolls being on the inner-side of the Court, on the left of the Chancellor. He entered the Hall immediately after the Master of the Rolls, next after whom the Act gives him the precedence. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas did not make his appearance at all, being probably still confined by indisposition. The Hall likewise appeared to be much more crowded than ordinary, from the attraction of the novel addition to the usual shew on such occasions.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MAY 5.

HABEAS CORPUS—INSANE PERSON.

Mr. PARK moved for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, for bringing before one of their Lordships at Chambers, the body of a Rev. Gentleman who was in an insane state, and who had escaped out of the custody of Mr. Warburton, who keeps a house at Hoxton, for the reception of insane persons, where he had been placed several years ago by his family. The affidavit of Mr. Warburton stated, that the Rev. Gentleman alluded to, whose name Mr. Park, from delicacy, forbore mentioning, had been entrusted to his care, so long ago as January 1805. Some time since, in the belief that the unfortunate Gentleman was in a convalescent state, Mr. Warburton allowed him to return home, sending with him one of his keepers to attend on him; but, within a fortnight, his conduct became so outrageous, that his family were under the necessity of requesting that he might be taken back to Mr. Warburton's house. On the 7th of April last, Mr. Warburton sent this gentleman, with one of his keepers, to Mr. Ware's, the Oculist, for advice as to an inflammation in his eyes; on which occasion he prevailed on the keeper to accompany him to the house of Mr. Charles Harrison, an Attorney at Court, residing at Lambeth, and having got thither, he positively refused to quit it, or to return back to Mr. Warburton's.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, an application for a Habeas, in this case, had been made to him at Chambers, and his reason for not granting it, he now recollected, was, that it was not stated in the affidavit of the wife, on whose part the application was made, that she believed that her husband still was and continued in a state of insanity; not only so, but it did not even state that she had no reason to think otherwise.

Mr. PARK said, Mr. Warburton, in his affidavit, swore that he was satisfied, from the period of the Gentleman's coming into his house, that he was a dangerous lunatic, and that he continued so till the 7th of April, when he left his house. He had also the affidavit of Dr. Stone, one of the Commissioners appointed along with Sir Lucas Pepys, and others, to visit houses of the description kept by Mr. Warburton, who stated that he had examined the unfortunate Gentleman in question, whom he esteemed a dangerous lunatic, and requiring confinement; he also stated that he considered him a dangerous and permanent lunatic.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, still there was no evidence that the Gentleman remained a lunatic to this moment. It was strange that there should have been such an omission in the Affidavit, if the parties did not believe that he was now sane, and had recovered his reason. Here there was a chasm left from the 7th April to this date. It was not required of the party making the Affidavit, and who might not have access to visit him, to swear that he was still insane, but only that he or she believed that he was still insane.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC said, a rule to shew cause was the common mode of proceeding in a case of this kind.

Mr. PARK said, that would be attended with delay, which might be dangerous.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC observed, this was not an application for taking a person out of a custody, in which he was against his will, but for taking him out of a custody which he himself had chosen, for the sake of restoring him into a custody in which he had been against his will.

Mr. PARK said, he should have an additional Affidavit, and should make his motion again to-morrow.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH desired that it might be such an Affidavit as should exclude the idea of the Gentleman's being now in a sane state. The motion should be for a rule to shew cause, and the service of the Rule should be on Mr. Harrison, with whom the supposed lunatic was stated to have taken shelter.

SIR P. BURDET V. THE EARL OF MORA.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it proper to inform their Lordships that the parties in this case had entered into a Rule, by which it was settled, that the Trial at Bar, which stood for Monday, was not to take place.

Thursday, May 6.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL applied to the Court at the instance of a gentleman of the name of Basset, a Magistrate in the County of Devon, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a person of the name of Gorhaf, for a violent and out-

rageous assault committed on his person, while in the execution of his duty as a Magistrate. This gentleman on the 28th of April was proceeding to Exeter Castle, to discharge his duty as a Magistrate at the Quarter Sessions. On the road he was met by Gorhaf, who had a horse-whip in his hand, which it appeared he had borrowed for the occasion; and after observing—"your name is Basset—mine is Gorhaf,"—he began horsewhipping Mr. Basset in a most outrageous manner. Mr. Basset inquired why he so conducted himself; but without regarding the inquiry, Mr. Gorhaf persevered most violently in the presence of many persons, and he used the whip so adroitly, that he cut several gashes in the great coat of Mr. Basset. In his affidavit, Mr. Basset swore, that he was not aware that he had given any reason to Mr. Gorhaf for such conduct, except indeed in granting a warrant against that person, for an assault on a Mr. Burgess, about two years ago.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked, whether no other circumstances had taken place? for it seemed extraordinary, that the defendant should not have thought of revenging what had taken place so long as two years ago, if what occurred then grieved him, till so great a length of time had elapsed. He thought something more recent must have induced Mr. Gorhaf to act as he had done. If such should appear to be the case, on cause being shewn against the Rule, the Court would discharge it without costs.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he was content to take the Rule with such prospect. Mr. Basset had sworn in his affidavit that he was not aware of any other circumstance by which he could, by any possibility, have given Mr. Gorhaf cause for behaving as he had done.

Mr. Justice LE BLANC inquired when the assault had taken place, and who the defendant was?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, that the assault had taken place on the 28th of April last, and that Mr. Gorhaf was a military man, being a Captain in the 63d regt.—Rule nisi granted.

OUTRAGE ON A DISSENTER.

WOOD V. BROME.

Mr. BENYON applied for a Rule, to show cause why the verdict herein which had been found for the plaintiff, damages 200l. should not be set aside and a new trial granted. It appeared that a warrant had been granted to John Brome, under the Act of the 24th of the King, appointing him a special constable, and directing him to disperse James Wood and other persons, who were in the habit of assembling together in a conventicle contrary to law, in the neighbourhood of Chester. This warrant directed Brome to proceed to the conventicle, when there might be any meeting in it, to show the warrant to Wood, the person who officiated as Minister, to direct them to disperse, and if there should be any opposition or riot, to take Wood into custody. In pursuance of this warrant, Brome proceeded to the conventicle; and on entering it, some individuals said, "Mob him!" which he took for a disposition to riot, and he then seized Wood, who was at that moment in the centre of the room on his knees at prayer; but no injury was done to Wood.—Brome acted under a legal authority—Wood had brought together an illegal assembly; yet for thus proceeding, Wood had commenced his action, and on its being left to a Common Jury, they immediately returned damages 200l. Now he submitted, that the damages were much too great for any injury that could have been done.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that the only question appeared to be, whether the special constable had acted regularly in not showing the warrant as the authority on which he acted, which it appeared in evidence he had not done. Brome was not a regular constable or headborough, and therefore it was incumbent on him to show that he was a special constable; indeed, the warrant directed him so to proceed. So, however, he had not acted, but had proceeded to drag the Minister out of his conventicle, at a moment when that person was on his knees at prayer. The conduct of Brome, his disobedience in proceeding as he had done, even though he had a warrant to seize, provided he met with obstruction, and a disposition to riot, became fair questions for the Jury.—Brome's particular behaviour certainly made it a question, whether he had been clothed with sufficient authority to act as he had done towards Wood, dragging him at such a moment as he did out of the assembly, he being in the act of prayer, and therefore evincing nothing like a disposition to riot, or to promote riot. His Lordship directed the Counsel to read the warrant under which the special constable, Brome, had acted.

Mr. BENYON read the warrant. It was directed to John Brome, appointing him special constable, authorising him to make inquiries as to the time of meeting, &c.; and should he find that the place of meeting was not duly registered according to Act of Parliament, he was to inform Wood that it was not a legal meeting; that he, Mr. Brome, had authority, and to shew it, to direct them to disperse; and that in case there was any thing like riot, he was to take him (Wood) into custody.

Mr. Justice BAILEY—"Was any notification, in the first instance, made to Wood by Brome, that he was assembling irregularly and illegally?"

Mr. BENYON—"There certainly was no evidence of any such notification on the trial."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"Then it seems that Brome did nothing but, immediately on entering the meeting, march up to Wood, to seize him, and to drag him out of the meeting, instead of first showing on what authority he entered the place at all, and then desiring them to disperse, as the meeting was illegal."

Mr. BENYON—"But a disposition to riot was evinced, for some present called out 'Mob him!'—meaning Brome; and he then went up to Wood and seized him, as one man was to be answerable for all."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"Oh! no—God forbid! The man might be acting under a mistaken notion of the law; and surely it was right, in the first place, to announce the authority of the special constable, and the illegality of the meeting. Brome did not so act, but immediately committed a gross outrage on the Minister; and the failure in not showing the warrant deprived him of the power of any special justification. I am afraid the Court cannot assist you."

Mr. BENYON—"But, my Lord, the damages are very great—too great for any such proceeding on the part of Brome."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH—"Why, I do not know that, considering the nature of the outrage. I remember the case of a Gentleman, an officer, who appeared in the box of a playhouse in a foreign uniform—and being taken for a footman by some person in the same box, he was desired to leave it, it being thought that he was not in his proper place. He objected, and some words ensued; and he was struck lightly on the head with a cane. He brought his action against the person who so struck him; and though he received no material personal injury, the Jury gave him two hundred pounds.—The circumstances in that case, as in the present, guided the Jury. The case made out by the Learned Counsel is certainly not of that outrageous kind which could justify the Court in exercising its discretion, the only discretion it has herein, to grant any new trial."

Rule Nisi refused.

The Court then went into the temporary paper, and no case of any public interest occurred, except that of "Bignold v. Waterhouse," in which the Court confirmed the Nonsuit in refusing the Rule for a new trial. It was, as will be remembered, the case of the Norwich Bankers against Waterhouse, the proprietor of the Mail Coach, to recover the value of a parcel containing Bank-notes which had been lost, and had not been entered as being above the value of 5l. Defendant had undertaken to carry the parcels of one of the Bankers, free of expence, but it was not held that it could be extended to all the parties, and that in case of negligence in delivering the parcel of the concern, the defendant became actionable, especially as the parcel had not been entered and the defendant had stuck up in his office that he would not be answerable for any parcel that might be lost above the value of 5l. except entered to the contrary.

HABEAS CORPUS—INSANE PERSON.

Mr. PARK renewed the application he had made yesterday, shaping it in the way pointed out by the Court, namely, moving only for a rule to shew cause. This he now did on a fresh affidavit by Mr. Warburton, stating that the person mentioned in the application had been for several years under the care, and had left him only on the 7th April last. That he had no opportunity of seeing him since; but from the length of the time he had been insane, and from the nature of his lunacy, he did not think it at all probable, nor did he believe, that he could have recovered his reason within the short period which had elapsed since he last saw him.

The Rule to shew cause was accordingly granted—the service of the Rule to be on Mr. Charles Harrison, Attorney, with whom the Lunatic was now stated to be.

MISTAKE.

On Wednesday Mr. ABNOT applied for a Rule Nisi, in the case of Bickerton v. Sir W. Hicks, to set aside the declaration therein, on the ground of its insufficiency, the action being against the Sheriff, for taking the plaintiff to a prison within twenty four hours after arrest, contrary to the stipulations of sundry Acts of Parliament. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to enumerate the various Acts of Parliament for the regulation of arrests; and, after having occupied the Court for some time with this interesting detail, he broke off his discourse, and with a piteous countenance thus spoke:—"My Lords, I am sure I have to beg ten thousand pardons of the Court, for having thus occupied their time; for I have just perceived that the cause respecting which I have been addressing your Lordships is in the Exchequer!"—This mistake occasioned much laughter, and after their Lordships had regarded one another for some moments, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in very good humour, remarked, that it was well the Court had not committed themselves, by expressing any opinions.

In a Bill recently in Parliament, in which it had been determined to leave out the penalties, it was discovered in the progress of it, that one penalty had been left in, namely, that of transportation for fourteen years, and by the words, which in consequence of the alteration that had been made immediately followed, it was enacted, that this penalty should be equally divided between the Churchwardens of the Parish and the Informer.

Wednesday three of the prisoners at the depot at Perth, found their way, by means of false keys, to a empty cellar under the tower. They had with them suits of black, with crapes for their hats, in which they intended to have dressed themselves over the prison jackets, and to have walked out with the crowd at the hour of market. They were discovered, however, by a person who had gone into their place of concealment to examine the water pipes.

On Tuesday last, some fair Cyprians metamorphosed themselves as sailors, and having got into the pre-box of the Plymouth Theatre, began to disturb the audience. The active peace officers immediately recognised two of their persons, and lodged them for the night in the town prison; the next morning they were brought in their jackets and trousers before the magistrate, who very properly committed them to the House of Correction as vagrants.

The petition from the masters and journeymen of London, relative to apprentices was referred to a Committee.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 4. THE WAR.

On Mr. LUSHINGTON bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. PONSFORD wished Lord Castlereagh to give some information relative to our connections with Sweden and Denmark.

Lord CASTLEREAGH in reply said, as explanation on this subject might be given at a future period, he should be exceedingly glad not to be called on for any explanation at the present moment.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Sir F. BURDETT moved that a copy of the minutes of the Court of Inquiry, on the allegations of Mr. Hancock against Captain Phillimore, be laid on the table.

Mr. LITTLETON and Mr. W. DUNDAS defended the conduct of Captain Phillimore, and the question was negatived.

THE TRINITY.

Mr. W. SMITH moved, for, and obtained "leave to bring in a Bill for the further relief of persons who dissented from the Church of England, and to remove the penalties to which persons were liable for impugning the Holy Trinity."

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into this Committee, the following sums were voted, viz. 1,632l. for the Westminster Improvements; 1,718l. for the relief of the French Refugee Clergy; 3,000l. for the Board of Agriculture; 25,257l. 2s. 7d. for the support of the Naval Asylum for 1000 Children; 22,513l. for Building the Naval Asylum; 28,437l. for Building a Penitentiary House at Milbank.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 6. AMERICAN CAPTURES.

Mr. BARING said, before any motion could be made for an Inquiry into the conduct of the Naval War with the United States of America, it was necessary that certain papers should previously be produced. There was a very general complaint among all persons connected with the trade to every part of the West Indies, and North and South America, of the insufficient protection afforded them by our Navy, and of the manner in which that trade had been interrupted by the vessels of the United States. There never was a time in which there prevailed a more decided opinion of an undoubted failure of protection. Whether this had happened from Government's having underrated the consequence of the war with America, or from whatever other cause, it was inconceivable how the trade of the whole coast of Brazil and our West India Islands had been interrupted. He should, therefore, move for a list of vessels captured by the enemy, and copies of all the remonstrances and memorials presented to the Admiralty on this subject.

Lord CASTLEREAGH opposed the motion, which was negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

The Registrar of the Admiralty Bill was ordered to be committed this day se'night.—Adjourned.

SURREY SESSIONS, MAY 3.

THE KING v. ROBERT WILLIAMS.

This was an indictment tried before a full Bench of Magistrates at the Sessions-house, Horse-monger-lane, on the prosecution of Robert Stone, Esq. against the Defendant, for a gross and violent assault, on the person of Anne Stone, the wife of the Prosecutor, on the 22d of August last.

Mr. LAWES addressed the Jury on the part of the prosecution, as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, before I go into this case, I am desired to state to you who the Defendant is, to prevent any mistake, and to avoid the possibility of his being confounded with a Gentleman of the same name and profession, who resides in the Borough. The Defendant is Mr. Robert Williams, a Surgeon and Apothecary, residing at Brixton, and the Prosecutrix is the young Lady sitting before you, and truly sorry am I, to see a Lady of her appearance, called on to become the Prosecutrix in such a cause as this. She is the wife of Robert Stone, Esq. a Gentleman of respectability, and a Magistrate of the County, residing also at Brixton, and probably not unknown to you. The Defendant is, as I said, an Apothecary, and besides that, he is also a member of a congregation in the neighbourhood, a Deacon, or some sort of pillar of the church; and I should have thought one of the last likely to commit so abominable an outrage as that I am about to detail to you. He had been in the daily habit of attending in his professional character, a Lady named Dubois, the daughter of Mr. Stone, by a former wife; this Lady, in the painful hour of sickness; in her dying moments, had sought comfort and consolation in the society of her nearest relative, Mrs. Stone. She had also wished for the aid and comfort of religion, but by the persuasion of the Defendant, who had declared that in his opinion, he could read the Bible, or administer the Sacrament to her, as well as any Church Minister, no Clergyman was called in. On the 22d of August, he was at Mrs. Dubois's house, Mrs. Stone was there also, and on his leaving the room, Mrs. Stone followed him, to inquire what was his opinion of her dying friend; as soon as they had closed the door of the sick room, he put her question to him, when this man, I wish I could call him Gentleman, instead of returning her an answer, instantly seized her hands, forced her back, and giving way to his abominable passions, his beastly feelings, proceeded to take liberties with the person of

this delicate female, the nature of which I will leave you to conceive, suffice it to say, it was not a common salute which he forced from her, that would have been outrage enough; but this fellow, at the very instant he had quitted the bed of sickness and of death, gave way to passions the most vicious and criminal; the consequences were natural ones; Mrs. Stone almost lost her senses, and as soon as she could get from him, she retreated into the room of her dying relation, who perceiving her situation, inquired what was the occasion of her distress, and was told what had passed. Consequences ensued which I can only allude to; I wish I could do more; I wish you could take cognizance of them. I should like to see the honest indignation you would express on the subject, but it is needless, without the aggravation you will find him guilty, and your verdict will seal his ruin. I alluded to consequences, Mrs. Stone was pregnant at the time this outrageous assault was made on her; by it her health was much injured; she continued ill for six weeks, and then miscarried; other fatal consequences ensued, but I will not mention them, I have already said enough to shew the degree of outrage and indecorum of which the Defendant was guilty.

Mrs. Stone examined.

In April last, Mrs. Dubois was unwell—I visited her frequently; she was in a consumption. She died on the 30th of August last; she had the advice of several Physicians, amongst others Doctor Stone attended her, all of whom said, it was impossible she could recover; Williams, the Defendant, attended as Apothecary. I went to see her on the morning of the 22d of August; Williams came whilst I was there; on his leaving the room to go away, I followed him to ask his opinion of Mrs. Dubois, as I did not think she would live till Mr. Dubois came home to dinner. Before I could ask any question he seized me, confined my hands, and pushed my head back in a brutish manner, that I thought I was strangled; whilst he held me in this position, he forced his tongue into my mouth; he held me thus as long as he thought proper; as soon as he let me go, I went into Mrs. Dubois's bed-room—before I entered, I looked back, for not hearing him go down stairs, I was fearful he was following me. He was standing still, and held up his hands thus, as if silently beseeching me not to mention his conduct. I got into Mrs. Dubois's room, fell into a chair, and burst out crying. Mrs. Dubois after inquiring what was the matter, rung the bell and sent for Mr. Stone. I told Mrs. Dubois that Williams had ill-used me, and that I feared I should miscarry. I continued ill till I did miscarry; before this time I had very good health. Williams is a neighbour, and I understand married; he has two children. When Mr. Stone came, I fainted before I could speak to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.

Two or three days before, Williams asked Mrs. Dubois if she wished for the attendance of a Clergyman, she asked if it was necessary? Williams said, it was not—any friend might read a chapter in the Bible to her, and if she found herself in a passion, she need only say, "O Christ, save my soul!" and that would bring her out of it. It was the nature of her disorder to be passionate. Mrs. Dubois was twenty-seven. Mr. Stone had another daughter also dead—she was twenty-nine; that is about my age. I have been married ten years. I was married very young. I never heard of Mr. Stone being married before. Mr. Stone and the Defendant were in habits of intimacy. I never heard of any animosity between them. I recollect a bottle of ginger-wine being sent by Williams to Mrs. Dubois; but I do not know who took it in—what was done with it, or whether the bottle was returned. I could not cry out, or give any alarm—it was impossible for me to speak. I did not hold out my hands to shake hands with Williams—I may have held out my hand to a Gentleman; I did not conceive there was any harm in doing so, but I am positive I did not to Williams. I have sworn it, and am sure every thing I have sworn is true. The cook was the first person who came up stairs upon the bell being rung; she did not, however, stay a moment in the room; she has since quitted Mr. Dubois's service, and I do not know where she is gone.

Sarah Cheeseman—I was nursing Mrs. Dubois, at the time this transaction took place, I was not at home—I had been sent to the butcher's, and on my return went down stairs into the kitchen, to get my luncheon—I heard Mrs. Dubois's bell ring violently, and Mr. Williams go out of the house; I went up stairs, and found Mrs. Stone sitting by the side of the bed crying violently. Mrs. Dubois ordered me to go down and get a little beef tea—I did so—and on going up again, Mrs. Stone was still crying, and greatly agitated; I asked her if she was unwell; she replied no—but Mr. Williams had taken a great liberty with her; she then described to me how he had treated her, and said, if Mr. Stone did not come, she should die. Mr. Stone was sent for, and when he came, Mrs. Stone fainted in his arms, and continued in a fit for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

Cross examined by Mr. NOLAN.

Did not know any thing of the ginger-wine.—Mrs. Dubois was quite revived by what happened, and seeing Mrs. Stone's situation, desired me to attend her, as she had more occasion for a nurse than any one else.

Mr. Dubois—I was present at the interview between Mr. Stone and the Defendant; Mr. Stone had sent for him to charge him with his behaviour towards Mrs. Stone. I was coming from town in my chaise, and drew up at Mr. Stone's gate just as Williams came up. I did not at first know what had happened; when Mr. Stone charged the Defendant with his conduct—he did not deny it; but requested Mr. Stone not to be too harsh; but to allow him to see Mrs. Stone face to face. Stone said, "if you had gone a little further I could have hanged you;" Williams, upon this, begged

him, for God's sake, not to speak so loud, but to go into the house, to which Mr. Stone replied, he should never enter his doors again.

In his cross examination, he said he had never, till this day, heard any thing to the contrary but that Williams and Mr. Stone were on good terms previous to this transaction. The ginger-wine which had been alluded to was sent by Williams, and taken in by one of the servants, but was never used.

Eliza Taylor lived nursery-maid at Mr. Dubois's; I was in the drawing-room at the time this transaction took place; the drawing-room is on the first floor, Mrs. Dubois was lying on the second floor; I heard no noise till I heard the bell ring violently. I was going to answer it, when Williams passed me on the stairs, to go out of the house. I went up stairs, but not till after Mr. Stone came; Mrs. Stone was crying, and in great distress.

Cross-examined by Mr. NOLAN.

Williams passed me on the stairs; I heard him say, good morning; I supposed it was to Mrs. Stone, but I did not see her. He sometimes said good morning to me; I did not suppose the bell rung to let him out—it was not usual for it to do so; the good-morning might have been addressed to me; I don't know that it was or was not; I thought then it was to Mrs. Stone. I did not hear any noise; I do not think that it was likely I should have heard any when I was in the drawing-room.

Mr. Pratt, a surgeon, had attended Mrs. Stone as a medical man; he was called in on the 7th of Oct.; Mrs. Stone complained of suffering great pain, and miscarried on the 11th; he could not take upon himself to say this was in consequence of any injury received by her so long previous as the 22d of August.

Mr. NOLAN then proceeded to address the Jury on behalf of the Defendant, and declared he had never, on any occasion, risen under greater anxiety than he now did; satisfied in his own mind of the innocence of the Defendant—convinced that the charge was not founded in fact, yet feeling that the evidence of a lady like the prosecutrix must have considerable weight with the Jury, unless it could be disproved by positive evidence; he also felt oppressed by the importance of this cause to his client, as unless he could convince the Jury of the innocence of the Defendant, though he had for twenty-eight years exercised his profession with the honour to himself, and advantage to those who had employed him; though, during the whole of that period he had maintained a most respectable character; though he was the father of a family, and the husband of a respectable and venerable woman; yet if the Jury should find a verdict against him, its effect must be his utter ruin. Such, however, could not, he was convinced, be the result of the present case, in which he looked forward confidently for a verdict of acquittal for his client; and if he should fail of obtaining such a verdict, it could only arise from a want of ability on his part to do justice to the cause in which he was engaged. The Jury would see with what aggravation this cause was brought forward; his Learned Friend, in his opening, had been instructed to point out who his client was, where he lived, and every particular, by which to identify his person in the strongest manner, so that if found guilty, the venom of the shaft might by no possibility miss its object; his Learned Friend had done more than this—even the religion and the piety of the Defendant's former life had been alluded to, and made an aggravation of his guilt—in short, vengeance had commenced, punishment had been inflicted before trial took place, and the Prosecutrix had already triumphed. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to take a review of the evidence, and commented particularly on the circumstances of Mrs. Stone's not having given any alarm when she was attacked in the serious and brutal manner by the Defendant, which she had described, on the neglect of the Prosecutor to call the cook; he had almost called it design, since the cook was the first person who saw Mrs. Stone after the described assault had taken place, and therefore was certainly best qualified to inform them what was the state of Mrs. Stone at the time.—Another and a very strong circumstance in his favour, was the acceptance of the bottle of ginger wine. Was it likely, was it credible, that if an assault of the brutal nature described by Mrs. Stone had been made upon her, that the Defendant should have departed with an unruddied countenance, pronounced the usual complimentary expression of good morning, gone home, and added insult to injury, by sending a present of a bottle of wine, and that a bottle of wine so sent should have been accepted? The Learned Counsel commented on the rest of the evidence, and contended, that, under all the circumstances, it was impossible to find the Defendant guilty. The Defendant had but one wish remaining for his support—that wish was the verdict of the Jury. It now remained for them to say whether by a verdict of acquittal, they would restore him to his family and to comfort, or, by finding him guilty, consign him to otter ruin, and thus verify the prediction of his friend, and gratify the malignity of the Prosecutor.

The CHAIRMAN shortly addressed the Jury, and observed, that, in his opinion, no doubt could remain of the assault having been committed; the evidence of Mrs. Stone had been given in a most distinct manner, and there was no reason whatever to doubt its correctness. As to her not calling out, that circumstance might arise from her agitation and confusion. Two other circumstances had been mentioned by the Defendant's Counsel, namely, the not having called the cook, and the acceptance of the ginger wine. With respect to the first, it did not appear that she could have proved any thing particular, and if the Defendant supposed she could have done so, he might have called her; as the ginger wine, it would be recollected it was

not a present to Mrs. Stone but to Mrs. Dubois and therefore had nothing to do with the case.

The Jury found the Defendant—*Guilty*.

The Chairman then pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that the Defendant should pay a fine of 50*l.*; and observed, that on account of his situation in life, and for the sake of his family, the Court waved pronouncing a sentence of imprisonment, although they were decisively of opinion he merited it.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 4, 1819.

Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq., a letter from Lieutenant Stokes, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel the *Constant*, giving an account of his having, on the 21st April, in company with the Martial gun-vessel, captured, off the Sainies, a French privateer, called *L'Olympe*, carrying two guns and sixteen men.

BANKRUPTS.

- T. Preston and J. Prince Smith, Upper Thames-street, lead-merchants. Attornies, Messrs. Wadson, Barlow and Grosvenor, Austin-friars.
S. Griffin, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, slopseller. Attornies, Messrs. Matthews and Randal, Castle-street, Holborn.
J. H. Hofe, Islington, apothecary. Attornies, Messrs. Aldridge and Smith, Lincoln's-inn New-square.
T. Ratliff, Hadleigh, Suffolk, malster. Attornies, Messrs. Loxley and Son, Cheapside.
S. Johnston, Wood-street, warehouseman. Attorney, Mr. T. Bennett, Tokenhouse-yard.
T. Edlin, Watford, Herts, brazier. Attorney, Mr. F. Turner, Bloomsbury-square.
J. Lockwood, Bath, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Tilley, Devises.
R. Abraham, Ashburton, Devonshire, banker. Attorney, Mr. Luxmoore, Red-lion-square.
J. G. Broster, Liverpool, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Avison, Liverpool.
J. Perry, Nantwich, Cheshire, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James and Abbott, New-inn.
J. McAlester, Poplar, Middlesex, slopseller. Attornies, Messrs. Baker and Sons, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Coates and M. Coates, Darlington, Durham, druggists. Attornies, Messrs. Lowndes, Red Lion-square.
E. Soutten, Oxford-street, jeweller. Attorney, Mr. Whitcroft, Castle-street, Holborn.
J. Irish, Portsmouth, watchmaker. Attornies, Messrs. W. and J. Allen, Clifford's-inn.
J. Charlesworth, Willenhall, Staffordshire, knob-lock-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn.
W. W. Lyon, Barton Turn, Staffordshire, brewer. Attornies, Messrs. Baxter and Martin, Furnival's-inn.
T. Goldsmith, Ponder's End, Enfield, wharfinger. Attorney, Mr. Pownall, Staple-inn.
R. Payne, Liverpool, linen draper. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford-row.
T. Crossley, J. Crossley, and Mary Crossley, Manchester, dealers. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford-row.
T. Barnes, Colchester, Essex, sadler. Attornies, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.
T. Hare, Bristol, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Poole and Greenfield, Gray's-Inn-square.
T. Mills, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, stay-maker. Attorney, Mr. Kenrick, Westminster-bridge-road.
A. Tisington, Talgarth, Brecon, farmer. Attorney, Mr. Gregory, Clement's-Inn.
S. Broadhead and E. Gurney, Sheffield, Britannia metal manufacturers. Attornies, Messrs. Tilson and Preston, Chatham-place.
J. B. Tolken, St. Paul's Church-yard, china and glass-seller. Attornies, Messrs. Dixon, Allen, and Best, Paternoster-row, Cheapside.
J. Blake, Mile-end, Middlesex, appraiser. Attorney, Mr. Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.
J. Davidson, Kennington, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Garling, King-street, Bloomsbury.
J. Kidwell, Rochester, upholster. Attorney, Mr. Pope, Modford-court, Fenchurch-street.
J. Miller, Great Tower-street, porter-dealer. Attorney, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.
W. Jackson, Beaumaris, Anglesea, draper. Attornies, Messrs. Shephard, Adlington, and Gregory, Bedford-row.
T. Toft, Great Portland-street, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Berridge, Hattson-garden.
J. S. Pyne and W. Watson, Ironmonger-lane, warehouseman. Attorney, Mr. P. Herd, Temple.
A. Hall, Grafton-street-east, Pancras, carpenter. Attorney, Mr. Jeyes, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
J. W. eeler, Fleet-street, linen draper. Attorney, Mr. Wright, Dowgate-street.
J. Whitehorn, Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, plumber. Attorney, Mr. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.
R. Hillen, Pancras-lane, packing-case-maker. Attorney Mr. E. Eyre, Gray's Inn-square.
I. Bragg, Fyddes-street, Covent-garden, jeweller. Attornies, Messrs. Mayhew and Price, Symonds-inn.
J. Brown, Hackney, builder. Attornies, Messrs. Alliston, Huddelby, and Poinson, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
G. Tolken, S. John-street, Middlesex, dealer in clock and watch tools. Attornies, Messrs. Robinson and Hine, Charter-house-square.
J. Tapp, Bearbinder lane, tallow-chandler. Attorney, Mr. Lloyd, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

This Gazette also contains accounts of the following captures:—the *For American* ship of 8 guns, by the Whiting schooner—the *Tom*, American, of 6 guns, by the *Surveillante* and *Lyra*—the *Price*, American, of 6 guns, by the *Iris*—and the *Idelaide*, French privateer, of 6 guns, by the *Gleaner*.

A SECOND EDITION of this paper is published every Monday Afternoon, for the purpose of being sent into the Country.—This Edition contains the News of the Day up to Three o'Clock—The Markets, Prices of Stocks, &c. Price per quarter 9*s.* 3*d.* payable either in advance, or by reference to a House in London.—Delivered (post-free) to any part of the United Kingdom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from Lieut.-Colonel SAVAGE, requesting us to contradict a paragraph in *The News* of last week, which stated, that the house of a Worthy Knight in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, was filled with *Marines* ready to fire on the people in case of attack. We may have been mistaken in calling the men *Marines*, but that *Soldiers* were in the house at the time alluded to, we can bring plenty of proof.

Veritas, on the Practises in Private Mad-houses, should be properly authenticated.

Bertram de Molenden's Letter to Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY on the same subject, is under consideration.

Arrived.	MAILS.	Due.
0	Lisbon	1
0	Gottenburgh	1
0	Corunna	0
0	Heligoland	0

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Exch. Bills (3 <i>l.</i>) 6 10 pm.
3 per Cents. Red. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds 12 dis.
4 per Cents. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Omnium — pm.
5 per Cent. Navy. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	Consols for Acct. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE NEWS.

L O N D O N :

SUNDAY, MAY 9.

That a battle has been fought in Germany ere this, is we understand the general expectation in the highest circles. Of the result we can give no opinion; we hope the best, for reasons we have given in the first page of the Paper. At the same time we reiterate our advice—not from any undue mis-giving of the talents or zeal of our Allies—that too sanguine an idea should not be formed of the commencement of the present campaign. As we are unable to give our Readers the result of the first action, we will endeavour to give them such an idea of the positions of the contending armies as will make them masters of their situation and relative force. On the part of the French, *Jena*, the scene of former victory, seems the object of concentration.

NEY, who takes the lead on the left, had arrived on the 21st ult. in front of Erfurt, by the great road from Hanau; and BERTRAND, whose corps forms the extremity of the right wing, had reached Cobourg. The intermediate corps were closing up fast. MARMONT was immediately in the rear of NEY, at Gotha; and BESSIERES was behind him, at Eysenach. SOUHAM, who commands the advance of NEY's corps, had an affair on the 19th ultimo, with a small detachment of Prussian Hussars, which, after having thrice victoriously driven the French through Weimar, was obliged to yield to superior numbers, and penetrated behind Jena. BEAUMARNOIS with the main body appears to have receded from Magdeburgh with a view no doubt of effecting a junction with the advancing forces under NEY and MARMONT. To oppose these we have on the part of the allies the main armies of the Russians and Prussians, which are concentrating in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, WITTGENSTEIN's head-quarters being, by the latest accounts, at Doelisch, about 20 miles to the north, and BLUCHER's at Altenburg, about 30 miles to the south of that city. VON YORK was in advance of WITTGENSTEIN at Zoerbig, and his detachments occupied Bernburg and Calbe. The allies were perfectly aware that the French were debouching from the Thuringian mountains, with a view to join BEAUMARNOIS, and we therefore trust are fully prepared either to contend with or to retire before the force the French may in consequence bring against them. These however are not the only resources of the Russians. Besides the armies of WITTGENSTEIN and BLUCHER, the latter of whom had his head-quarters, on the 22d ult., at Altenburg, the corps of MILORADOVITCH, 10,000 strong, had reached Freyburg, within two days' march of that place. The advanced posts of the adverse parties were on the opposite banks of the Saale, near Naumburg; and on the 21st, the Prussians expected the enemy to cross that river, and attack them; but SEBASTIANI, after reconnoitring, thought it more advisable to fall back to Weimar. MILORADOVITCH's troops are not the only accession to the allied force on the left of the Elbe. On the 24th ult. the allied Sovereigns arrived at Dresden, preceded and followed by large bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in all about 40,000 men, of whom 15,000 were expected to remain as a garrison, whilst the others were to proceed to the scene of contest. To these should be added the German Volunteers, whose numbers are said to be immense. These form a considerable portion of "*le materiel*," and under proper in-

struction, may soon become excellent soldiers. Such is the state of affairs in one portion of Germany.—We regret to add, that in the North they do not wear so favourable an aspect.

From the extracts we have made from the foreign papers, it will be seen that the French are again in force in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. DAVOUST, united with VANDANNE, occupies Harburg, a place on the opposite bank of the Elbe. The Hamburgers are not, however, daunted, but have prepared measures of defence, which fully prove that they will not yield without a glorious struggle. We, however, hope these brave men will not be driven to those painful efforts of patriotism, which they already contemplated as likely to be called for by a terrible emergency.

A letter from Plymouth, dated the 6th, contains the following:—"A report is in circulation here this day, which is said to have been brought by the *Scahorse* frigate, that his Majesty's brig *Peacock*, of 16 guns, Captain PEARCE, was sunk off Demerara, after a desperate action, which lasted half an hour, with the American sloop of war *Hornet*, and that most part of the crew were lost."—This report, we are sorry to find, is correct. The *Peacock* had, before the action closed, 8 feet water in her hold, and, although every endeavour to pump up the water was made, she filled suddenly and went down in a moment. We are sorry to state, that notwithstanding the humane exertions of the *Hornet's* people, they could only save a Quarter-master and a few men, who, we hear, are arrived at Jamaica. The *Hornet* was returning from the coast of Brazil for Boston; she is, we understand, a most powerful sloop of war, and well manned.

In common with all our contemporaries, we last week published an account of the surrender of Dantzic.—We regret to say, this intelligence is premature, and a total mistake, arising from the surrender of Thorn. Ministers were as much deceived as the Public, or they would not have issued their official bulletin. Dantzic is, however, we learn, reduced to the last extremity, and its fall hourly expected.

The official accounts of the surrender of the fortresses of Spandau and Thorn will be found in our selection of Foreign Intelligence.

We promised last week to introduce a new character to the notice of our readers, a Mr. L. It is our intention to redeem our promise; but we candidly state, that a representation has since been made to us on the subject, which in prudence and in justice we think it necessary to inquire into the truth of. And as we have gone thus far with honour and reputation, we trust no one of our readers will misconstrue our present forbearance, or ascribe that to interested motives which has its origin in an earnest desire of never injuring an innocent person, or inflicting a punishment where it has not been merited. We shall return to the subject next week.

It is reported that letters are in town stating the Russians to have retrograded to Quartz.

Letters from America, via Lisbon, say that the Russian Minister Dashkoff, having offered the mediation of his Court, to settle the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain, the President immediately accepted the offer. The conduct of the latter, indeed, could not well have been different. The common courtesy of nations required at least a civil answer to such a proposition; but, perhaps, the pressure of the war may have rendered Mr. Madison seriously anxious to extricate himself from the unpleasant situation in which he finds himself placed; and he may seize this opportunity of receding from his extravagant and absurd pretensions, under cover of acquiescence in the terms proposed by a powerful mediator.

A good deal of suspicion appears, and we are afraid with some reason, to be entertained, relative to the conduct of Bernadotte and the Swedes. We cannot avoid observing, that he abounds in promises—and that he is ever to do something which it afterwards turns out he never intended to do. We are fearful our Ministers are by no means his match, and that we shall eventually become the dupes of his interested policy. It was reported a few days ago that a courier had been intercepted by the Russians, carrying proposals from him to his former master, but the report has not been confirmed.

The Foreign Journals mention that a partial change has taken place in the Austrian Ministry favourable to this country; but we can discern nothing of any intention on the part of the Emperor Francis to join the Allies. An armed neutrality appears alone to be his present object.

Sunday last the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace:—

"Windsor Castle, May 1.
"His MAJESTY has been in a tranquil and very comfortable state throughout the last month."

ALARMING ATTACK ON HER MAJESTY.

Sunday noon, the Prince Regent received an account from Windsor, of the Queen being indisposed, in consequence of an attack from a female domestic, who was seized with a violent fit of insanity. The Prince ordered a special messenger to be sent to Windsor, to inquire after the health of his Royal Mother, and the full particulars of the attack. On the return of the messenger the Prince sent off Sir Henry Hallford, at seven o'clock in the evening, to attend her Majesty. The circumstances of the attack we understand to have been as follow:—The unfortunate female who caused the alarm is named *Davenport*, and held the situation of Assistant Mistress of the Wardrobe to Miss Rice.—Her mother has been employed a number of years about the Royal Family; she was originally engaged as *Rockier* to the Princesses; and after filling a variety of situations very respectably, she was appointed Housekeeper at the Lower Lodge, Windsor. Her daughter, the subject of this article, was born in the Queen's Palace; she is now upwards of 30 years of age, and has lived constantly with her mother, under the Royal protection. When she was a girl she was attacked with a fit of insanity, but was considered perfectly cured; however, she has frequently been seized with fits of melancholy, crying and being very desponding without any known cause. Her mind had been more affected since the death of the Princess Amelia. She was present at the delivery of the funeral sermon which was preached at Windsor on the melancholy occasion, and which had such an effect on her mind, that she became enamoured of the Clergyman who delivered it, and report assigns love to be the cause of the violent mental derangement with which she was seized on Sunday morning. She slept in the tower over the Queen's bed room. About five o'clock her Majesty was awoke by a violent noise at her bed-room door, accompanied with a voice calling loudly for the Queen of England to redress her wrongs, and with the most distressing shrieks and screams imaginable. The Queen's bed-room has two doors: she used such violence as to break open the outer door, but found herself unable to break the inner one. Mrs. Beckendorf, the Queen's dresser, sleeps in the room with her Majesty. They were both extremely alarmed, particularly at first. Her Majesty and Mrs. Beckendorf hesitated for some time about what had best be done; when having ascertained that it was a female voice, Mrs. Beckendorf ventured to open the inner door and go out. She there found Miss *Davenport*, with only her body-linen on. She was extremely violent with Mrs. B., insisting upon forcing her way into the Queen; and the latter feared, that could she have obtained her object of getting into the Queen's bed-room, she would have vented her rage upon her Majesty, from the language she used. She had a letter in her hand which she insisted on delivering to the Queen. Mrs. Beckendorf was placed in a most perilous situation for about half an hour, being subject to her violence, and endeavouring to prevent her from forcing her way into the Queen; and during this time the Queen heard all that was passing, and was in great agitation and distress, lest Miss *Davenport* should gain admittance to her; the unfortunate female declaring the Queen could and should redress her wrongs. Mrs. Beckendorf in the mean time kept ringing a bell in the passage, but unfortunately did not at first awake any one, though at last the incessant and violent ringing of it awoke Mr. Grobecker, the Queen's Page, and two footmen, who came to Mrs. Beckendorf's assistance. Miss *Davenport* made use of very profane language to Mr. Grobecker. All these persons could not manage her till Mr. Meyer, the porter came, and he being a very powerful man, accomplished it. When she found herself overpowered, she insisted upon seeing the King; if she could not see the Queen. Mr. Meyer carried her by force up to her bed-room. Dr. Willis was sent for, who ordered her a strait waistcoat; and she was sent off in a post-chaise, accompanied by two keepers, to a house at Hoxton for the reception of insane persons.

The Duke of Cumberland sailed from Yarmouth on Monday, for the Continent
On Tuesday, before the Lord Chancellor, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, Sir William Garrow took the oaths of office as his Majesty's Attorney-General. He afterwards waited on the Chief Justices and other Judges, at their houses, with his patent.
On Friday, Mr. Dallas took the oaths as Solicitor-General, before the Lord Chancellor.
The Catholic Board have again ordered their Delegates to repair to London, to be present during the discussions on the Bill for the relief of the Catholics.
The town of Datchett has for some months past been kept in a state of disturbance arising from a trifling circumstance. Some time since, the Parish Clerk, while attending a funeral, behaved so improperly, that the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the Rector, dismissed him from his situation. The cause of the clerk was sponsored by a great number of the inhabitants, particularly those of the lower order, who behaved to the Rector in the most indecent and outrageous manner. They have hooted him as he has been going to and returning from Church, to perform Divine Service. He has been annoyed by what is called rough music, consisting of tin kettles, pots, &c. before his house. For the purpose of restoring order, Mr. Phillips has been compelled to resort to legal proceedings, and for that purpose has attended at the Bucks County Sessions, held at Aylesbury, and preferred three bills of indictment, one for a riot and assault, one for various riots since the 3d of January last, and a third for a conspiracy.—Nineteen persons are included in this indictment. The trial, it is supposed, will be removed into the King's Bench.

EXECUTIONER OF KING CHARLES I

[From an old Publication.]

"The Histories of England being altogether silent as to any discovery of the executioner, who gave the fatal blow to the decollation of Charles I. (that glorious King and Martyr,) the following short account (undoubtedly true) must be highly acceptable to the public.
"Richard Brandon, common executioner, or hangman at that time, died upon Wednesday, June 20th, 1649, (within five months after the King's Martyrdom).
"The Sunday before Brandon died, a young man of his acquaintance, being about to visit him, asked him how he did; and whether he was not troubled in conscience for cutting off the King's head? Brandon replied, yes! because he was at the King's trial, and heard the sentence denounced against him; which caused the said Brandon to make this solemn vow or protestation, viz. 'wishing God to punish his body and soul, if ever he appeared on the scaffold to do the act, or lift up his hand against him.' And he further declared, 'that he was no sooner entered upon the scaffold, (to do that wicked act) but immediately he fell a trembling, and hath ever since to his death continued in the like agony.' He, likewise, confessed 'that he had 30l. for his pains, all paid him in half-crowns, within an hour after the blow was struck; and that he had an orange stuck full of cloves, and a handkerchief out of the King's pocket.' As soon as he was carried off from the scaffold, he was proffered 20s. for that orange by a gentleman in White-Hall, but refused the same: he afterwards sold it for 10s. in Rosemary-lane. About 6 o'clock that night, he returned home to his wife, living in Rosemary-lane, and gave her the money, saying, 'it was the dearest money he ever earned in his life;'—which prophetic words were soon made manifest. About three days before he died, (as above mentioned) he lay speechless, uttering many a sigh and heavy groan; and in a most deplorable manner departed from his bed of sorrow. For his burial, great store of wine was sent in by the Sheriff of London; and a great multitude of people stood waiting to see his corpse carried to the church-yard, some crying out, 'Hang him!'—others saying, 'Bury him in a dunghill!'—others pressing upon him, saying, 'they would quarter him for executing the King;' inasmuch, that the Church Wardens and Masters of the parish were obliged to come for the suppressing of them; and with great difficulty he was, at last, carried to Whitechapel Church-yard, having a bunch of rosemary at each end of the coffin; and on the top thereof, with a rope tied across from one end to the other.
"The man that waited upon the executioner, when he gave the fatal blow; and who appeared in the same dress, was a rag-man in Rosemary-lane."

MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL.

Every seasonable operation in the various departments in agriculture, has proceeded with facility: through the whole of the last month, the weather has been more congenial to vegetation than we are accustomed to experience in this climate in the month of April; in consequence of which a burst of vegetation has appeared, that will be fatal to the autumnal fruits, should frosty weather succeed. The young wheats have made the most prolific tillow: the flag is strong, and of a healthful colour; sure signals of a full crop, should not atmospheric interruptions intervene. Great breadths of spring wheats have been sown, and the early ones have the most promising appearance.—Barley sowing is nearly finished; but the late dry weather has been rather unfavourable to those snails which have worked down to a small round clod. As the succeeding crop will consist of two growths, one part of the plants will be a few days or weeks older than the other, which will produce a rough sample at harvest. The whole of the leguminous tribe have made a strong appearance. The tender plants have escaped the various depredations of the slug, and promise a full productive crop, should they be equally fortunate in regard to the fly. The late warm weather has nearly exhausted all the brassica species reserved for food; but the same cause has had the most beneficial effect upon the whole of the sowing crops, a considerable breadth of which will in a few days produce a tolerably full swathe. Those meadows that are shut up from pasture, are in a forward state; and the upland pastures display a beautiful verdure.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.—Since Monday we have had but a small succession to our supply of Wheat, which article of fine quality maintains that day's prices; but the inferior sorts are dull sale, at a decline of 2s. per quarter.—We had a tolerable large arrival of Barley this morning from Norfolk, but the demand being trifling, very few sales were effected, and what was disposed of, was at a reduction of 2s. per quarter.—Oats being rather scarce, sell freely at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter.—In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no variation.

ENGLISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat, Kent & Essex, 100	134	Wheat, American ..	—
Suffolk	105 124	Dantzic	130 150
Norfolk	105 112	Baltic Red	110 124
Rye	63 68	Hambro'	110 124
Barley	43 68	Brabant Red	110 124
Malt	90 100	Rye	66 70
White Peas (boilers) 100	105	Barley	56 60
Grey ditto	63 68	Oats, Brew	—
Small Beans	74 78	Feed	—
Tick ditto old	56 60	White Peas	95 105
Oats, Potatoe	47 57	Grey ditto	60 82
Poland	35 49	Small Beans	—
Feed	26 44	Tick ditto	—
Flour (per sack)	105 110	Flour, Amer. per bar.	70 75

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.

Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.	
English .. 4035. 1084. 1760. 2839. 59. 813. 82.	
Foreign, 9805. — — — 800. 100. 40. 20.	
Irish, — — — — — — — — —	
Flour (English), 4095 Sacks—American, Barrels.	

WEIGHT AND PRICE OF BREAD.	
	Price.
Peck Loaf	17lb. 6oz. 0dr. 6s. 2d.
Half Peck Loaf	8lb. 11oz. 9dr. 3s. 1d.
Quarter Loaf	4lb. 5oz. 8dr. 1s. 6d.

PRICE OF MEAT AT SMITHFIELD.	
Per Stone of 8lb. sinking the Oalf.	
MONDAY.	FRIDAY.
Beef	s. d. a. d.
Mutton	s. d. a. d.
Lamb	s. d. a. d.
Veal	s. d. a. d.
Pork	s. d. a. d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT MARKET.

Beasts	2140
Sheep and Lambs	14,120
Calves	110
Pigs	320

Beast

Beast	560
Sheep and Lambs	5,700
Calves	110
Pigs	950

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.	
MONDAY.	FRIDAY.
Hay	4 0 a 5 10
Straw	2 18 a 2 2
Clover	6 0 a 6 10

Hay

Hay	4 0 a 5 5
Straw	1 10 a 2 0
Clover	5 10 a 2 15

PRICE OF TALLOW.—FRIDAY, MAY 7.	
St. James's Market	4 10
Chancery Market	4 11
Whitechapel Market	4 9 1/2
Average Price .. 4 10	
Imports { Casks —	—
{ Bales —	—

Town Tal. per ewt 83 a —
Yellow Russia .. 82 a 83
White ditto .. — a —
Soup ditto .. 76 a 72
Stall .. 70 a —
Rough ditto .. 52 a —
Greaves .. 24 a —
Good Dregs .. 9 a —
Curd Soap .. 110 a —
Mottled ditto .. 106 a —
Yellow ditto .. 96 a —

Price of Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d. — Moulds, 15s. 0d.
* * The above is the Wholesale Price to the Trade.

COAL EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY, MAY 7.	
Adair's Main	30s. 0d.
Bankworth	—s. 6d.
Becton	—s. 0d.
Bigg's Main	—s. 0d.
Stydh	—s. 0d.
Charlotte Main	—s. 0d.
Cowpen Main	—s. 9d.
Collingwood Main	—s. 0d.
Sighton Moor	49s. 0d.
Ellison's Main	—s. 0d.
Hartley Main	—s. 0d.
Heaton Main	55s. 6d.
Hebburn	—s. 0d.
Holywell Mas	—s. 0d.
Kenton Main	—s. 0d.
Killingworth	—s. 6d.
Percy Main	—s. 0d.
Pontop (Simson's)	—s. 0d.
Pontop (Windsor's)	—s. 0d.
South Hebburn	—s. 0d.
0 At market. 60 Loaded.	
0 Sold.	
0 Remain unsold. 8 Loaded.	
* * Delivered at 13s. advance on the above Prices.	

Tynemouth .. —s. 0d.
Turf Moor .. —s. 0d.
Townley Main .. —s. 9d.
Walker .. —s. 0d.
Wallsend .. —s. 6d.
Wallsend (Bell's) .. —s. 0d.
Wallsend (Bewick's) .. —s. 6d.
Wallsend (Temple's) .. —s. 0d.
Wortley .. —s. 0d.
Willington .. —s. 0d.
Wylam Moor .. —s. 0d.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.					
1813.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Bank Stock	217	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2	217
Three per Cent. Reduced	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
Three per Cent. Consols	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Four per Cent.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Five per Cent. Navy Annuities	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Five per Cent.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Long Annuities	14 13-16	14 13-16	14 13-16	14 13-16	14 13-16
Short ditto 1778-9	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Three per Cent.	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
Ditto Annuities 25 years	—	—	—	—	—
Irish Five per Cent.	86	86	86	86	86
India Bonds	3 13 d	3 13 d	2 3 d	2 3 d	2 3 d
South Sea Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills 3d	5 8 6 p	5 7 p	5 7 p	6 7 p	6 10 p
Ditto, at 3d per day	—	—	—	—	—
Consols for Acct.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Omnia	—	—	—	—	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE	
Tuesday.	Friday.
Hamburg	30 0 2 1/2 U. 27 0 2 1/2 U.
Altona	30 1 2 1/2 U. 27 1 2 1/2 U.
Amsterdam	31 0 2 U. 31 0 2 U.
Paris	26 80 Liv. 20 0
Leghorn	58
Naples	42
Genoa	54
Lisbon	75
Oporto	75 1/2
Dublin	7 1/2

MAILS.	
ARRIVED.	DUE.
Heligoland	0
Lisbon	0
Dublin	0
Gothenburg	0

RIOT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

On Saturday evening there was an attempt to represent Piccirilli's Heroic-Comic Opera of *La Cuccia di Henrique Quarto*, at this Theatre, but it was, like the story of—

“*Crowdero*, and the bear and fiddle,
Begun, but broke off in the middle.”

At the commencement of the night's entertainments, the occupants of the pit seemed to be all quiet and becalmed, like the bosom of a resigned novice, who had recently run from the pressure of the world's vanities, to woo Heaven in a cloister; but at the end of the first act, a small synod of sable muscadins made their portentous appearance in the region of the *parterre*, and the whole operatic establishment took the alarm at their visibility; as (like the black cloud to the mariners) they never shew themselves but it is significant of a storm!—At the beginning of the second act some indistinct noises were heard, like the sounds from irritated snakes in the prairies of South Carolina; but as the scene went forward, the popular gale of disapprobation increased, until it blew a hurricane from every point of the compass!—

By the time King Henry had sat down to supper with *Micheli*, the miller, and his family, the insurgents of the pit contrived to take away all their appetites; and, when they began the loyal invocation—

“*Viva Enrico, il nostro Re!*”

their clamorous opponents below then shewed every sort of inclination to be rude and rebellious—instead of swelling the burthen of the pious hymn, as the decent order of the Nobility should, they had the indecency to violate the Royal presence, by roaring “*Off, off!*” “*CATALANI!*” “*The Madager,*” “*ANGIOLINI,*” “*TAYLOR,*” “*If we stand this, I'll be d—d!*” and a tissue of such disjointed exclamations, which were vociferated and delivered, in every key of discordance, from the deep bass of the bull, to the croakings of frogs in a Lincoln marsh!—But all this rage appeared to be spent in vain; as no one came forward upon the stage, as is usual on such occasions, to answer an appeal, or to qualify the points of disapprobation.

When the Ballet of *La Chaumiere Hongrois* began, this tumultuous affair wore a more serious aspect.—A vast body of young men of fashion, and no fashion, rushed up from the avenues of the pit, behind the scenes, and, by placing their shoulders against a clump of oak trees, that constituted a side wing, they uprooted the whole, all of which would have fallen upon and crushed some Hungarian soldiers, who lay prostrate upon the stage, as they had been recently slain by *Ragotski*, if they had not, by an uncommon exhibition of celerity, escaped a second death, by crawling behind some old women, who were congregating at the opposite scene, to save their pigs and poultry from the ravages of the Austrian hussars!

It may be superfluous to add, that the confusion was now so great, that the entire business of the Ballet was stopped. *Madame Ragotski* bounded up a hill in affright, and her gallant husband followed in quick step, leaving the young gentleman, their son and heir, under a gooseberry bush, in the valley, where they had hidden him, during the conflict with their pursuers!—*Monska* and her lover fled among the clouds to hide themselves, and the Imperial troops of Leopold ran down stairs among the lamplighters for security.

Mr. MASTERSON (who we understand is connected with the concern) at length came forward, and spoke respectfully and modestly to the audience, signifying something relative to the claims of *MADAME CATALANI*, and the situation of Mr. TAYLOR, (who is certainly a harassed man,) but he spoke so faintly and inaudibly, that we could not distinctly understand him; but he was interrupted frequently by some Gentlemen in the pit, who declared, that the Public, could not, and would not, rest contented, without the prompt return of *MADAME CATALANI* to her official station at the Opera.

The stage was now completely usurped by the uproarious multitude, when the guards were called in, and a battle ensued between them and the rioters, but the latter so fully triumphed, that they forced their muskets from the soldiers, and threw them into the orchestra, with a loud hurra! while some of the more comical part of the intruders, stalked and swaggered about the stage, brandishing the bayonets of those discomfited grenadiers, who are uniformly looked up to, in moments of national peril, not only as the pillars of social order, but as the immediate appendages and guardians of the Throne itself!

“*Tell not this in Gath.*”

Much bustle and clamour now prevailed in the Theatre.—The gentlemen of the orchestra had all retired. Men jumped to and from the pit to the *proscenium*, as if it had been a drunken scene at Bartholomew Fair. Cushions were thrown from the private boxes upon the stage, and the Ladies did not seem averse to enjoying the ruinous progress, but sat like Venus and her handmaids, looking down in transport from their high abodes, upon—

“*The miseries of Hector, and the fall of Troy!*”

But an event now happened, which should be recorded in letters of gold, and fixed before the title-page of every book of every young *incroyable* in the Empire; in order to impress that growing brutality of manner, which, unfortunately, debases the era in which we live—a brainless jackanapes, who had seized upon this opportunity to become notorious, presented himself, most presumptuously to the audience, who regarded him with a proper indignation; he walked slowly up the stage, and by holding his coat on one side, and clapping his hand deliberately, *a posteriori*, tacitly made the whole audience (perhaps the most noble in the universe) kiss his—!

The victors who had signalized their courage in the eyes of the ladies by wresting the arms from the soldiery, had too much of gallantry about them to suffer the character of their devotion to the sex to be compromised by this glaring breach of politeness. Thrice they dragged the struggling offender to the front of the proscenium, insisting on his apology upon his bended knees, or, on the alternative, of throwing him over into the orchestra, as they had thrown the arms of the Guards. On his knees they did force him, but he shewed no relish for apologizing. The efforts of so many to throw the fellow over, though rough, violent, and somewhat of barbarous in the mode, were yet intermixed with a portion of the ludicrous. His coat was pulled off, his waistcoat nearly so, his cravat seized, on till the poor wretch was almost throttled. He was twisted and squeezed about, till his situation went near to the excitement of pity; but all was found vain, or too serious to be pushed further. He gave them more trouble than the soldiers. Meanwhile, in the eager pressing on both sides to punish the meditated victim, his punishers shoved one another over, and actually tumbled into the orchestra, four or five of them at a time. In this bustle the lamps were the chief sufferers. Fresh reinforcements had come from the boxes during this part of the performance, so that the stage was more crowded than ever. Silence was again invoked in favour of a new orator in the person of Mr. KINNAIRD, who stated, with much feeling and energy, the cause of the more recent confusion, “which consisted in the shameful and scandalous conduct of an individual, who, it was since discovered, was in a state of inebriety.” Several exclaimed, “he is not so drunk, or he could not have defended himself so well!” Mr. KINNAIRD was then loudly called upon, to give the individual's name; to which he replied, that “he did not know it; that he should think the knowledge of his name almost as great a disgrace, as he had, with others, felt his presence to have been on that night.”

All thoughts of the resumption of the ballet were now over, the figurantes had fled far from the frightful scene, and it was fast verging towards the concluding hour of twelve, when lo! another spokesman appeared: not one of the heroes who had fought so good a fight, but one who, having kept out of the heat of the night, came forth to deliver his peace-making oration. No other was he than the personage styled Mr. *Romeo*, Mr. *Lothario*, or Mr. *Curricie Coates*. He obtained silence speedily, and seemed to expect no interruption, except the laughter and ridicule with which he is so constantly familiar. He commenced—“*Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great misfortune, we must allow, to be deprived of the talents of Madame Catalani; but it is of no use for us to go a rioting.*” Here the party on the stage thought fit to be content with their own exertions, and with very little ceremony indeed drove Mr. COATES off. Many now quitted the stage, and repaired to the boxes. The clock was just upon twelve, and the curtain finally fell.

Mr. COATES, however, could not permit the house to depart without the benefit of his observations; and, therefore, in imitation, we suppose, of Parliamentary leaders, who address their parties in the lobby, after a long and stormy debate in the House, he harangued a select circle in the pit. “He felt it necessary, as a Gentleman, that he should state his object in coming forward on the stage to address the house. He had, in fact, been particularly, yes, very particularly solicited, to do it, and that too by several Gentlemen that wore stars; some of them, he supposed, were some of the most respectable Noblemen in the country.—What they said to him, was, ‘Mr. COATES, no doubt the Ladies in the boxes must have been greatly affected, and very much terrified, by all this business, which was very alarming; and therefore it would be a very desirable thing for you, for to go forward and to speak, for the purpose of quieting their fears, and comforting their spirits.’ So I assented to that, and I was a going to say that *Catalani* was a great loss to the house; (*laughing*) but I hoped some treaty would be entered into about her; and then I was going to say that it would be of no use for us to be a going, a rioting, as that would be a doing no good; and as I had seen the bad consequences of that, in my acquaintance with the public theatres, and so forth, I assure you, gentlemen, that my exertions shall never be a wanting for the public service. I assure you, that I should have defended my right of speaking, if there had not been so many about me. What was I to be a doing with 40 or 50 men that I did not know one of? Besides, you see, in a crowd there's no knowing what may be done to one out of spite or malice. Some fellows may ill-use one; some may give one a sudden blow; or all out of malice in a crowd, you see, whip a dirk or a dagger into one. So, gentlemen, I thought it better to be a coming away without finishing.”—(*laughing*).—None other ventured to speak, and the company departed.

This ended one of the most curious scenes ever exhibited in this country—a scene, however, which reflects no honour upon any of the performers. In the Opera-house,—in the supposed seat of fashion,—the palace of taste,—the temple of music,—here we witnessed, not a sham fight between two spangled and beplumed Italians, reciting mock heroics, and dying in a *falsezza*; but a real battle between a body of young gentlemen, some of them legislators of the land, and a portion of the *King's Guards*, in the *King's Theatre*, in which the latter were defeated, disarmed, and disgraced, in the presence of the assembled rank, tide, and fashion of the nation, of both sexes, stars, garters, and ribbands, the hedges of public honour, adorning the scene, in the presence of no less grave and exalted a personage; than the Keeper of the *King's Privy Seal*, the Earl of Westmoreland, besides many

others in high official stations. The Lord Warden of the Regent's Stannaries, the Earl of Yarmouth, son of the Lord Chamberlain, was on the Stage. It is said that he proposed to engage that the Lord Chamberlain should shut the Theatre till *CATALANI's* salary should be paid, provided security could be given against a future invasion of the stage by the audience, but this was not practicable.

During the week, the following articles have appeared in the daily papers, relative to this affair:—

Erroneous statements having appeared in the public papers respecting the part which the Foot Guards took at the Opera House on Saturday last, we are authorized to give the following statement of the case:—

On the disturbance taking place, one of the police officers ordered the eight sentinels behind the scenes (who always have their bayonets fixed) to clear the stage, which they in a quiet manner attempted to do: the officer on duty on seeing this, immediately repaired to the spot, to order back the men to their posts, with the view of preventing mischief. The statement that the guard was disarmed, is untrue: one man, a very young soldier, lost temporary possession of his arms, and two men lost their bayonets whilst in the act of unfixing them, being so directed by some officer of their own corps. The arms which were thrown into the pit and flourished about on the stage, were those taken from the men who are hired at the Theatre to perform in the ballet. The remainder of the guard who were stationed at the outside of the house were not brought forward.

The nameless gentleman who insulted the audience, has also made a public apology: and, in the Gazette of Tuesday last, is an order from the Lord Chamberlain to the Managers, that no person of whatever rank or quality, be in future permitted to stand behind the scenes, or come upon the stage.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.

ROBBERY OF THE MARCIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE.—The office has not been honoured with the presence of so much Royalty and Nobility, since the days of Mrs. Lee and the Gordons, as it has been upon the investigation of this great robbery. Monday being the day appointed for the final investigation of this business, about 12 o'clock the Noble Marchioness arrived, accompanied by the Duke of Sussex. The Duke of Gloucester entered soon after, and there were also present the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady M. Cecil, Earl Sandwich, Earl Harcourt, Lord Whitworth, the Duke of Dorset, Lord Crewe, Earl Talbot, Sir Philip Francis, &c. The numerous prisoners were placed at the bar.

The Noble Marchioness gave evidence as to the fact of the house being broken open and robbed, described the property stolen, and identified the different articles that have been recovered. The musical snuff-box, which is said to be worth 500 guineas, played a piece of music whilst lying on the office table.

Since the last examination, the following, who were then in custody, have been admitted to bail, to give evidence:—*Reuben Joseph, Dinah Joseph, Sarah Cohen, Levy Hart, and Mary* his wife.

The Marchioness was then bound over to prosecute, at the next Old Bailey Session, *Joseph Richardson, Nathan Simons, and James Simons*, for the burglary; and *Sarah Simons and James Franklin*, for receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen.

The streetround the Office was crowded during the examination, considerable curiosity being raised to see Richardson, it having been said, he so strongly resembled Buonaparte. A Gentleman present, who was at Paris during the peace, confirmed the opinion which had been given.

On Sunday last, a youth of the name of Baker, in the Lower Close, Bury, put an end to his existence by hanging himself in an outhouse belonging to the Rev. Mr. Preston. He was a witness of the late execution of the two convicts on the Castle Hill, and had been heard to remark that he thought hanging must be an easy death.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult. Joseph Horsley, Esq. of Dalby Terrace, to Miss Dignam, of Gloucester-street, Queen-square.

On Tuesday, at Chiswick, the Hon. and Rev. Henry David Erskine, second son of Lord Erskine, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Dawson, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Portarlington.

At Dover, on the 3d inst. Joan Every, Esq. brother of Sir Henry Every, Bart. of Eggin on Hall, Derbyshire, to Miss Osborn, only daughter of the late Wm. Osborn, Esq. of Old Park, Kent.

On Saturday, the 1st inst. at Low-layton, M. Clarke, Esq. of Savage-gardens, to Harriot, eldest daughter of the late R. Franklin, Esq. of Laytonstone, Essex.

Thursday, John Henry Dettmar, Esq. of Hackney-road, to Frances, eldest daughter of Thos. Taylor, Esq. of Old-street Road.

DIED.

On Monday last, at Mile-end, Mr. Samuel Trenchard, of Leadenhall-street.

Same day, Robert Gordon, Esq. of Francis-street, Bedford-square.

On Saturday, the 1st inst. at his seat at South Dalton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Hotham, Admiral of the Red, and a Baronet. He succeeded in titles and estates by his brother, Sir Beaumont Hotham, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

